The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Condition and Prospects of Louisiana.

What that State Did for the Rebellion.

Notes of Travel in the State of Alabama.

Amusing Incidents Concerning the Legislature.

Serious Accounts of Destitution in Georgia.

Objections Made There to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Alleged Outrages by Freedmen in South Carolina.

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Life and Manners in Kentucky and Tennessee.

[We print this morning a number of letters from our Southern and Western correspondents, full of interesting information. These letters have been crowded over from day to day by the pressure of political speeches and reports, and some of them begin to be a little out of date, but they will be found readable and instructive.—ED. TIMES.]

LOUISIANA.

General Condition and Prospects of the State—Cheering Reports from the Red River Country—The Coast, the Levees and the Negro Plantations—Louisiana in the War.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 2, 1866.

I have made myself acquainted with a number of the members of the Legislature, and other gentlemen from all quarters of the State, and, taking everything fairly into consideration, I cannot make myself believe but that as a general thing the people have accepted the conditions imposed upom them by the decree of war with pure motives. As I stated in my last letter from this city, there are some evil spirits in the Legislature now in session, and there are men who have been connected with the rebellion in some way or other, who strengthen this class of men by their approbation. But the Union men entertain no fears of these gentlemen, but on the contrary, predict that a series of defeats await them in all their performances.

The restoration of peace found many of the towns and cities of Louisiana in a state of almost utter desolation. Sugar and cotton plantations were abandoned; storehouses and manufactories were closed and falling into decay; the young men were for the most part in the army, while the other portions of families, including the negroes, were scattered about here, there and everywhere, and all hopes of prosperity were extinct. Immediately after the declaration of peace, however, the magic wand of commerce touched these desolated districts, and everything awoke to redoubled life and activity, and in the Red River country, especially, the scenes of commercial enterprise and bustle are attractive. Most of these gentlemen speak well of the negroes, who it seems, on the whole, are industriously located, and giving general satisfaction.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

The reports from the Red River country are very cheering, except that there are a few bands of guerrillas in the vicinity of Shreveport. Several of the citizens of upper Red River have been murdered and robbed, and a number of the guerrillas have been caught and disposed of in a summary manner. Red River traverses an agricultural region of unbounded fertility and magnificence. After leaving the mountains, it flows through extensive prairies of rich, red soil, which impart their color to the water. This is why the stream is called Red River. The bottoms, which are from one to ten miles wide, are well timbered with willow, locust and cottonwood, while the uplands grow elm, ash, hickory and black walnut in great abundance. About one hundred miles above Natchitoches commences what is called the *Raft*, which is really an immense swampy alluvial of the river to the width of nearly 30 miles. The river here is clogged up with a compact mass of timber and fallen trees, which have floated down from the regions above. Weeds, flowers, shrubs and willows have taken root upon the surface of this timber, and flourish above the water. It is an impediment of incalculable injury to the navigation of the river and the immense extent of country above it. There is probably no part of the United States where the unoccupied lands have higher claims from soil, climate, intermixture of prairies and timbered lands, position, and every inducement to population, than the country above the *Raft*, where the river becomes broad, deep and navigable for steamboats for hundreds of miles. If the navigation of this river could be permanently opened, the fertile lands which lie in waste, and which will produce corn, cotton, tobacco and sugar cane in luxuriant abundance, would soon be under cultivation, and boats, laden with the rich products common to this country, would glide smoothly along its red waters to the far-famed Crescent City, the great commercial depot of the South. Our Government once cut a channel through this Raft, at an expense of a quarter of a million of dollars, but another has since formed. Shreveport, which is located about thirty miles below the raft, is finely situated for business, and is surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, and before the war shipped to this city 50,000 bales of cotton and a great number of cattle from Texas. Shreveport contains about 5,000 inhabitants, and is the largest place on the river. Natchitoches, nearly a hundred miles below, and Alexandria, 180 miles below Shreveport, are situated in the centres of great cotton-growing counties. A considerable number of plantations have been rented up this river by officers of the old Sixteenth Corps and others, and it is believed that from 15,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton will be made this season. That gallant old war horse, Gen. A. J. SMITH, commands this district, with headquarters at Alexandria. He was one of the great Generals of the war. The Sixteenth Corps was always on the move or fight, and marched more miles than any other corps in the army. It moved from Mississippi to West Tennessee, from the latter place to Northwestern Louisiana, and from thence to Western Missouri; from Missouri to Middle Tennessee, and from Middle Tennessee to Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., in the space of one year, with old sputtering A. J. at its head. During this time it fought and whipped FORREST twice, captured Fort DeRussy, saved Gen. BANKS' army from complete annihilation, participated in THOMAS' magnificent battle of Nashville and all subsequent fights, and won the great battles of Spanish Fort and Blakely, near Mobile, and subsisted on corn for some time at Eastport, Miss., thanks to a drunken commissary.

THE COAST, THE LEVEES AND THE NEGRO PLANTATIONS.

At the mouth of Red River the main channel of the Mississippi makes quite a long bend, leaving a very narrow strip of land between. Capt. SHREVE, it will be remembered, cut a channel across this bend, which upon admitting the water soon became sufficiently wide and deep to allow the largest boats to pass with ease. From this point the waters of the Mississippi no longer flow in one regular channel, but separating into a number of branches, or bayous, they wend their way through lakes and swamps to the Gulf, in lines nearly parallel with the parent stream, thus dividing the northern part of this State into a number of islands. The largest of these bayous is Atchafalaya, which leaves the river three miles below Red River, and pursues a southern course until it falls into Atchafalaya Bayou the Gulf coast. At Plaquemines, 128 miles below, there is another bayou, which also connects with the Gulf. At Donelsonville, eighty-one miles above this city, the justly celebrated Bayou La Fourche commences, and can be compared to nothing but a beautiful ship canal. The plantations along this bayou are so numerous that they resemble one continuous town, stretching from one extremity to the other. On the east the principal outlet is the Iberville, which communicates with the Gulf through Lakes Maurias, Pontchoutrain and Borgue. The land included between these bayous is called the Delta of the Mississppi. The region on both sides of the river is called the "Coast," and before the war was wholly appropriated to the culture of sugar. Compared to the "boundless contiguity of shade," the endless forests of cotton-wood and cypress swamp land above, the "Coast," especially below Baton Rouge, is a panorama of long-drawn beauty. This portion of the country is frequently inundated, and amounts to several thousand square miles. To prevent these overflows as much as possible, embankments have been thrown up along the river, called the levee. On the east side the levee commences about sixty miles above this city, and extends for nearly 150; on the west side it begins at Point Coupee, 172 miles above New-Orleans. From this point down to the city the river is lined with beautiful plantations, upon which are many fine and costly residences. The whole has the appearance of a town extending along the margin of the river. The portion of the country I have spoken of as denominated the coast has been appropriately termed the "Garden of the World." Notwithstanding few battles have been fought on the soil of Louisiana, the destruction of property is greater than in any other State of the Union. The levee is broken in many places and out of repair during its entire length. Hundreds of the finest sugar plantations have gone to waste, and at least one half of the stately residences and costly sugar mills along the coast have been destroyed. Portions of the levee are being put into repair, but very few of the sugar plantations are being worked.

There are several pretty places on the coast, including Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, and St. Francisville. Bayou Sara is situated on the bayou of that name, and lies between the river and a high hill a mile off. It was a flourishing point before the war, and shipped large quantities of cotton, &c. It was almost entirely destroyed by our gunboats in 1863. Perched upon the bluff some sixty or seventy feet above, overlooking her neighbor and river beyond, is the old town of St. Francisville, which also bears marks of having been made the target of more than one of our big battles. Baton Rouge, formerly the capital of Louisiana, is one of the most charming places on the river. It is situated on the last bluff that is seen on descending the river, and is forty feet above the highest overflow. The bluff rises by a gentle and gradual swell, and the town, as seen from the river, rising so regularly and beautifully from the banks, with its singularly-shaped French and Spanish houses, and its green squares, looks like a finely-painted landscape. It will be recollected that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE fought a battle here in the Summer of 1862 and was defeated, and that Gen. WILLIAMS, of our side, was killed. Baton Rouge contains about seven thousand inhabitants, and some very fine public buildings. Port Hudson, the scene of Gen. BANKS great victory over Gen. FRANK GARDNER, formerly a New-Yorker, is 25 miles above Baton Rouge, and is built on what are called the White Cliffs.

The readers of the TIMES have often heard of what is termed a *crevasse*. This means a break in the *levee*. As the waters of the great American Nile pour down to the *delta*, the current grows stronger at every approach. Nature has been interfered with in the way of *cut-offs*, which makes the rush of the mighty waters more powerful, as by a more direct convex it greatly increases the rapidity, volume and pressure against its banks. Sometimes a *crevasse* destroys entire plantations and villages in its course. The repairing of the levees is being superintended by Gen. HUMPHREYS.

LOUISIANA IN THE WAR.

Louisiana, although she was often heralded as a conservative State, dashed into the embraces of secession breathless with joy. In the matter of war, this State sent some of the first troops into the Confederate Army. This city claims to have sent fifteen thousand soldiers into the Southern Army, among whom were the Washington Artillery and the regiment of infantry known as the Tigers, who, by the way, got pretty well cleared out during the first year of the war. The State at large, I learn, had about fifty thousand men in the field; one-third of whom were killed or died from the effects of wounds or disease. This is exclusive of many thousands of West Louisianians who joined the Trans-Mississippi Army in 1864.

Louisiana lost some very fine General officers—in fact, the fall of Bishop POLK was one of the most melancholy events of the war on the Confederate side. No event of a personal description, except the fate of Stonewall JACKSON, compared with it for painful interest and national calamity, and no sadder event occurred during the existence of the so-called Confederacy, except the death of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON. The shock was great upon the soldiers who loved him and the country which respected him. He was looked upon as a good old man, and it is said of him that, as a Commander he was enterprising, vigilant and brave; as a churchman he was pious, liberal and faithful, and as a citizen he was the soul of honor, affection and upright manliness. It is well known that he was killed by one of our gunners who fired at a group of officers at Gen. THOMAS' request. Says the General, "There's some big guns in that party, and they are making observations." Two shots were fired, the second of which killed Gen. POLK. This story is well known as correct in all particulars. Now I will give you the Confederate version as it is given me by one of Bishop POLK'S staff officers—his Inspector-General, who shared part of a state-room with me on board the steamer *City of Cairo*. It seems that Gens. JOE JOHNSTON, POLK and HARDEE, accompanied by Gen. JACKSON, of the cavalry, and an escort of staff officers, had ridden out in front of BATES' line to examine a position, thought to be suitable for the Washington Artillery of this city. The horses were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the party ascended to the crown. Here there were the initials to an *abattis*, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. Our own guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been a little desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but this had ceased for some time before the group of officers began their reconnoisance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the officers being gathered into a knot and using their hands and glasses with a freedom bespeaking rank and interest. The gunners upon our side could not fail to see them plainly, and while they were being observed, deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget their exposed situation, although some of the cannoneers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastworks, pointed out to them the accuracy of our shots. Presently a single spherical case shell was discharged from our battery and exploded directly above the heads of Gens. JOHNSTON, POLK, HARDEE and JACKSON, all of whom fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide, and the different officers separated to such courses as were at hand. Gen. POLK selected a very secure shelter; but, becoming impatient and anxious to see the range of fire more accurately, he stepped out upon the brow and was [illegible] testly gazing out across the country—his arms folded and his left side presented—when a three-inch round shot from a steel rifled cannon struck the elbow, crushing both arms, and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out and on its murderous course. LEONIDAS POLK fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. JOE JOHNSTON was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance, and his corpse was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mourning of men meeting the corpse of a father. This was on the 14th. The body of the deceased reached Atlanta at 2 o'clock next morning—services by Rev. Dr. QUINTARD were said at noon, and the remains proceeded on the afternoon train to Augusta, and from thence to Ashville, N. C., where his family were residing. Gen POLK was originally a Tennesseean, and resided about fifty miles from Nashville. He was living in Louisiana at the commencement of the war, and had resided there a long time before.

Gen. LE ROY A. STAFFORD (who, it is said by those who knew him well, was one of the bravest men of this State,) was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. He was born near Alexandria, and owned a large plantation on the Red River. He opposed secession with all his might, and made speeches similar to those of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, and was beaten as the Union candidate in his district. He left a wife and nine children, who reside at Alexandria, in this State. Gen. LEE, in his official report, said that "brave Gen. STAFFORD fell while leading his brigade with conspicuous gallantry."

Gen. MORTON, a wealthy young Creole planter, and son of Ex-Gov. MORTON, of this State, was killed at Mansfield, while leading his command. Gen. PECK, who served with him for a long time, and who furnishes me with this bit of his story, says he was a dashing officer of thirty, and one of the handsomest men he ever saw.

Gen. GLADDEN, of this State, was killed at the battle of Shiloh. He was born in South Carolina, and was an original Secessionist of the most ultra fire-eating stripe. He was a delegate in the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and made himself extremely obnoxious to those who belonged to the more conservative class. He was a merchant of this city at the breaking out of the war, and was one of the first who joined the army. It is said of him that he was very brave and very impulsive in battle. He was wounded in his first battle and killed in the second.

MILITARY.

The following are the regiments in the Department of Louisiana, under command of Gen. CANBY: In this city—First New-Orleans Infantry, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Eighty-first Colored Infantry and Tenth Heavy Artillery. At Baton Rouge—Seventh Kentucky Infantry and Sixty-fifth Colored Infantry. At Shreveport—Eighth Illinois Infantry, Eightieth Colored Infantry and a portion of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. At Jackson Barracks—First United States Infantry. At Alexandria—Fifty-first Colored Infantry and a portion of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. At Port Hudson—Fourth and Eighty-fourth Colored Infantry Regiments. Nearly all of the volunteer regiments and a number of the colored regiments will soon be mustered out of service.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

ALABAMA.

Trip on the Alabama—Steamboating on Southern Rivers—Alabama Legislators on a Lark—Some Choice Specimens of Southern Ladies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALABAMA, February, 1866.

My last letter left us still at Montgomery, where we were detained three days waiting for a steamer—three tedious, miserable days. Weather! Well, ye who dream of the sunny South, with its soft and balmy breezes, redolent of the magnolia and the myrtle, its unclouded skies, its sunshine and its flowers, dream on still by your cozy Northern firesides, but never try it. When you do, if all such romantic stuff isn't knocked higher than a kite, I give you leave, as honest Dogberry says, to write me down an ass.

This makes the fourth Winter that I have spent in the South, and I can say, without exaggeration, that I have suffered more in that time from actual discomfort from cold than ever during the same period at the North. True, the cold season is not of as long continuance; true, the mercury never falls so low; true, we never hear the merry jingle of the sleigh bells or witness the skaters' graceful evolutions: but even here there is a very common error. The severity of the cold is greater than people generally imagine. It is not unusual in central Alabama for the mercury to fall as low as fifteen and twenty degrees below the freezing point. We were told by a resident he had seen it down to five degrees above zero—a temperature quite sufficient to freeze negroes to death—an event not unfrequent. During this present month of January, in our own bedroom, an apartment not more exposed than ordinary rooms, with fire in the grate all night, water standing in the basin was found frozen over in the morning. There is no greater mistake than to send invalids, who require a uniform temperature and such comforts as only Northern homes can furnish, to pass their Winters down South. The changes of temperature in this region are more sudden than at the North, and quite as great. The houses are so open, the windows and doors so loose, that in severe weather it is next to impossible for persons in health to avoid suffering from the cold. It is against the principles of all people at the South, white or black, to shut a door; in fact, it is hard to find a door that will stay shut any how. Locksmiths appear to be as scarce here as schoolmasters.

All this by-the-bye—we were talking of Montgomery.

The *Mist* we had been waiting for came at last—not a vapor, but an actual steamer. We shed no tears at parting with mine host of the E—— Hotel. If his beds were poor, his apartments comfortless, his table indifferent, there was one particular in which he could vie with the first hotel in New-York—the length of his bill! One item among the "regulations" posted on our door was rather startling—"Fire in the bed-room ten dollars a day." We breathed more freely when informed it meant in Confederate money. The *Mist* was a small boat, sadly out of repair, not a favorable specimen of Southern steamers. She was crowded with passengers, but we were fortunate enough to obtain a state-room, of which, neither door nor window would remain closed. We barricaded the door with a trunk, and fastened the window with a pair of scissors. The night was bitterly cold, and the single stove in the saloon, surrounded by an dense cordon of men, who aimed at it an unbroken, concentric fire of tobacco juice, which kept ladies at a shivering distance, until three or four of the most courageous, forming in solid column, made a charge, broke the line and obtained seats, keeping all the while a bright look out for their skirts, sadly endangered as they were by the aforesaid concentric fire.

The Alabama Legislature had adjourned for the Christmas holidays, and a large number of Senators and Representatives were among our passengers, *en route* for their distant homes. For the most part they were tall, burley-looking men, faces covered with beard and whiskers, which, with their slouched hats and rather defiant expression, gave them somewhat of a banditti look. The use of the weed among them was universal; expectoration enormous. Tobacco, no doubt, has much to do with the nervous restlessness said to be a national trait of Americans, especially of the Southern American. Politics was the universal topic, but the tone of conversation was more moderate and less demonstrative than we expected. The name of "ANDY JOHNSON" was on every lip. "He holds a strong hand," said one, "and if he only plays his cards well he will be all right." "I think," said another, "when we get home we had better stay home. What's the use of passing bills just for *Governor* SWAYNE to veto?" (A hit at Gen. SWAYNE, of the Freedmen's Bureau.) They were certainly a very good-natured crowd, and scarcely gave utterance to a single harsh or angry expression. A sally from one of the Senators at the supper table produced an explosion of laughter. Addressing one of the colored waiters with an air of mock gravity, "Please to tell me your name, Sir?" "My name BILL THOMSON, thir," replied the darkey. "Well, Mr. BILL THOMSON, will you please to pass me a cup of coffee?" Which being done, a brother Senator sitting by drily observed, "That bill passed, Gov. SWAYNE to the contrary notwithstanding." Some of the number were decidedly jolly, and showed they had been practicing at the bar. The jolliest of all was a Texan, born in South Carolina, but hailing from Texas. He had imbibed just enough to be noisy and good-natured. "I'm from Texas, I am, but South Carolina is my State, and I fit for my State. I got whipt, to be sure, but I ain't ashamed of it, and I'll fight again if I get a chance." This he reiterated, interlarded with oaths and snatches of songs, until he became so obstreperous that the clerk was compelled to come, and, between force and coaxing, dragged him to his stateroom. After supper was cleared away cards were produced, and a great portion of the members sat down to euchre and draw-poker. We were gratified to hear the reply of one dignified and rather stately-looking Senator to a young man who invited him to take a hand. "No, Sir, I don't play cards. I never played a game in my life. I never play cards, I never get drunk, and I don't swear." Young gent. subsided.

The crowd of men having left the store the female portion of the passengers drew nearer together and gradually fell into conversation. One of them was a tolerable specimen of a Southern beauty, a tall brunette, with eyes that gleamed and flashed as she told the story of her trials that day. She was newly married and had been spending some months in Montgomery, where she had with her a colored female servant, one who had been born and raised, she said, in her mother's family, and had nursed all the children. But I will give the narrative of her griefs in her own words: "I've been so *mad* this whole day I could'nt see out of my eyes! All our servants left us at the time of the surrender, except old DINAH. She was too old to do much work, but we would'nt drive her away, and mother gave her to me." "How old?" some one asked. "Why, 35 or 40 years old." (Venerable!) "Well, I had finished my visit in Montgomery and was packing to leave, when, don't you think, that black wretch went to the Provost-Marshal and had my trunk seized for two months' wages, she claimed that I owed her. I was furious. I said, you black devil, if you fool me, I'll kill you as sure as you are a nigger. I was summoned to appear before the Provost-Marshal; my husband was absent, and a gentleman friend went with me; the Marshal listened to my statement, and released the trunk. I told DINAH to take herself off and never let me see her face again, or I'd cut her throat sure; and I would, too. Anyway, I will have it out of her skin. I bought a cowhide the last thing before I came on board, and if I ever see her, she'll be sorry I know." Having delivered herself of this harangue, the dark-eyed beauty seemed somewhat relieved, but still had other wrongs to relate, and told us the whole history of WILSON'S raid, and how cunningly she had saved her jewels and trinkets by putting them into a box and sinking it in the well. Another then took up the word. This time it was a little body, quite the reverse of the previous speaker—diminutive in person, of demure aspect and subdued manner; but she proved herself not at all deficient in Southern fire. We had seen her at the hotel in Mobile, but never exchanged words until we met on the boat. Drawing her chair toward a lady who sat near, she commenced: "May I be allowed to ask your name, Madam?" Being posted on that point, she continued: "South, or North?" "North," was the reply. Then, drawing up her little body and pursing her mouth, "Well, I'm South; I am Southern born and Southern bred. I am a native of Louisiana. I've just got married, and my husband's home is South Carolina. We are going there to live; but I shall never feel that it is my home. My heart is in Louisiana, though I love the whole Confederacy—my whole heart and soul was in that. I don't care what comes now, my heart is broken." Her neighbor replied that the ladies she had met in Mobile all seemed cheerful and happy. La nouselle MARIE exclaimed indignantly, "Heaven knows how they can be, when what they loved most is lost!" "What have you lost?" "Why, our Government—the Confederacy." "But the Confederacy was only a myth; it never had a real existence." "That made no difference in my feelings," said the little woman, angrily; "it was everything to me." But as fierce a little rebel as she was, she did not refuse to share the contents of our lunch-basket, and the rest of our intercourse was amicable and pleasant.

We have given these conversations at some length as samples, out of a good many others similar, of the tone of feeling among Southern women. Among them, as among the sex elsewhere, their feelings are stronger and they are more demonstrative in the expression of them than men. The last dialogue warrants also another remark. Inquisitiveness and curiosity, the desire to learn the names, residence, destination, &c., of those they accidentally meet and have no earthly interest in, said to be a peculiarity of the Yankee character, is quite as strongly developed in the people of the South as among Americans who live nearer the North Pole.

It was now bedtime; those who had staterooms began to retire, while others less fortunate, bivouacked on the floor with their feet to the stove. We were among the favored few and had a stateroom, but our boat was old and shaky, the engine-bells rang incessantly, the cold night air penetrated our loose casement. Once or twice we were aground, and once we ran into the bushes to the imminent danger of our smoke-stack. Sleep was, of course, an impossibility. The night was long and wearisome; at last, about 3 in the morning the engine stopped and we were glad to find ourselves at Selma.

We have said the *Mist* was not a favorable specimen of Southern steamboats. We do not bestow an unmerited compliment in expressing the opinion, that Southern steamboats and steamboat captains are, as a class, much superior to Southern hotels and Southern landlords. I refer now to the treatment of travelers. Even on the *Mist*, the meal which was furnished us was better and better served than any thing we had found in our hotel experience, either at Montgomery or Mobile. The civility and courtesy of the captain, clerk and attendants were equally deserving a favorable notice. We shall have something to say about Selma in our next.

PIP.

GEORGIA.

Destitution in the State—An Alarming Condition of Affairs—Recruiting Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 11, 1866.

Rev. Dr. TUCKER, of Atlanta, has recently, by permission, delivered an address before both branches of the Legislature in favor of the grant of aid for the poor by the State. The picture which he draws of the numbers, the utter destitution and the intense suffering of the poor throughout the country was so piteous that I took occasion to make special inquiry on the subject, and find that he has rather understated than exaggerated the facts. In the northwestern portion of the State, which was over-run by both the Federal and Confederate armies, the extent of destruction is immense, and the portion of the community which has something is so small that it cannot begin to relieve the necessities of the many who have nothing.

In other portions of the State, though not to the same extent, pauperism, hitherto unknown, now exists in all its horrors, and much of it is among a class who were once in affluent circumstances, and now, having lost everything, work they cannot, and to beg they are ashamed, therefore they suffer unknown privations until private benevolence finds them out and relieves them partially from the scant stores which the less unfortunate may possess. Mr. TUCKER stated as a fact within his own knowledge that there are at present about six hundred white men, women and children, in Atlanta "actually and literally out of doors, their only shelter being tents, for the most part worn and tattered, and affording little or no protection from the weather, and that they are insufficiently clad, almost without blankets, wholly destitute of food, except such as charity affords, and entirely destitute of fuel. Many of them are sick, and, unless speedily relieved, certain to die of want."

The Doctor's statements certainly touched the hearts of his audience; but it is doubtful whether, as the Constitution of the State now is, the Legislature can grant the required relief. Taxing each county to support its own poor is impracticable in many counties which have suffered from the devastations of war, and where, as a consequence, there are the most poor and the least means of relief. Private contributions cannot be expected to supply an adequate remedy, and the only chance is the State at large, which, from what I learn, cannot constitutionally appropriate money for any such purpose. This might be a good place for a "constitutional amendment;" but it is to be feared that, even if offered, it would not in time supply bread and clothing and fire to those who have none, and to whom "live, horse, and you shall get grass," conveys no consolation.

Add to this white pauperism, the black destitution, squalor and pestilence, and you have a condition of things in the cities and towns which invokes the sympathy and benevolent action of all who have the means to relieve so much human misery.

Several of the friends of Mr. ALEX. H. STEVENS have written and published a letter with a view to prove that Mr. STEVENS was not a party to the plan by which he was elected Senator. Many think the publication injudicious on the ground that *qui s'excuse s'accuse*, and that it was unnecessary to defend him against the insinuations of Mr. HILL. They hit Mr. HILL a rather hard blow about his having run for Governor in 1863, and written a letter accepting the nomination in which he denounced the idea of reconstruction. It does seem that when he wrote that letter and contemplated taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, as he must, if elected, there must have been at least a temporary interruption to that excessive loyalty to the Union which he paraded so boastfully in his recent speech.

Recruiting agents for freedmen laborers to work on plantations from Memphis to Brownsville, and from Arkansas to Cape Fear, are filling every part of the country, using all the arts and devices which the accomplished recruiting sergeant could employ. If they confined their operations to removing the unemployed and vagrant portion of the colored population they would do a benefit to the community and to the negroes. But they are enticing from their employers hands already hired, and who have contracted for the year; and are causing very great disturbance and inconvenience. Not only do the local agents of the Freedmen's Bureau not interfere to enforce the contracts and protect the employers, but they aid in the operation, and receive large sums from the crimps in the shape of a certain sum for every hand they get, *per fas aut per nefas*. This is wrong, and ought not to be allowed. I hope it will be brought to the attention of Gens. HOWARD and TILLSON, who will doubtless put a stop to it. The agents of the Bureau ought to be paid a regular salary, and not be allowed to charge arbitrary prices, or become the hired servants of private speculators. This proceeding is working much oppression.

QUONDAM.

Messages from the Governor—The Freedmen's Bureau—Objections To It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 17, 1866.

The Governor's veto of the resolution for "making valid contracts between white men and freedmen," and his message concerning the Banks of the State, are the most important events which have occurred here since my last. The former, which has been communicated by telegraph, is a fair sample of the impartiality, justice and good sense of the Executive of this State, as well as of his determination to carry out, in spirit and in truth, the equality of the freedman and the citizen before the law. It may be said, however, that the fact that the Governor has been obliged to disapprove the action of the Legislature, is a proof that the representatives of the people who passed it have not shown equal impartiality, justice and good sense, or equal willingness to give the negro the same legal rights as the white man. This is not the fact. The resolution was not a wise one, and is obnoxious to the objections made by Gov. JENKINS; but the necessity for some measure, rule or regulation to impress on the freedman the duty of complying with his contracts must be admitted by all who have occasion to watch their conduct and observe their total indifference to the obligations which they assumed. The sole object of the resolution was to attach a penalty to the capricious violation of their contracts, and prevent the injury which must result to the industrial interests of the State. There was no design, many members have assured me who voted for the resolution, to do any injustice to the freedmen, the object being to correct a great evil the existence of which all acknowledge.

Nearly all, if not quite all the contracts which have been made, and which it was intended to declare valid and binding by State legislation, have been made with the knowledge and approval of the United States authorities, either agents of the Freedmen's Bureau or military officers acting under the direction of that institution. It is to be presumed therefore, that the contracts are just to the freedman, and the attempt of the Legislature to make him do justice to the employer was not unreasonable, although the means employed were not the best.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill for the extension and perpetuation of the Freedmen's Bureau is not regarded with that favor in this region which the advocates of that measure might desire. Indeed, I might say that every man, woman and child are as much and as emphatically opposed to it as Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky. As a temporary and provisional institution, the Freedmen's Bureau is to the last extent unpopular. As a fixture, it will be odious, not only from the immense expense which it will entail for its numberless employes, but from the arbitrary martial law power which it assumes and exercises through all its agents and deputy-deputies in every hole and corner. Could that power be wielded by competent and responsible officers of rank, experience and good sense, the evil would not be so great; or were it intrusted to citizens of ascertained probity, high standing and education, it might be borne. But these are not the characteristics of the hosts of agents who parade the counties of this State. Many of them are indebted to their appointment for being known outside their own families, and will probably be indebted to their appointment, with the opportunity it affords for acquiring primary knowledge, for all the education they will ever possess. There are a few notable exceptions, but as a class the county agents of the Bureau are glaringly unfit to be intrusted with the immense power—higher than that of the Governor and Judiciary—which they now exercise, and where the opportunities for corruption, oppression and despotic disregard of law are so numerous and facile. To be a competent agent of the Freedmen's Bureau requires a thorough knowledge of law, both civil and criminal, and not one in a hundred of the agents know one principle of law, and yet they decide questions which old jurists would take time to consider, with as much *aplomb* as if they felt conscious they possessed the lore of KENT, MARSHALL OR STORY.

Unless Gen. HOWARD were omniscient and omnipotent, it would be unfair to hold him or his chief officers accountable for the acts of all their subordinates. But no sensible observer of the proceedings carried on in their name can be of any other opinion than that the operations of the Bureau are often unnecessarily arbitrary, unjust, insulting, and regulated only by the caprice of some obscure man, dressed in "a little brief authority," and apparently determined to perform "the fantastic tricks," which, if they do not make "angels weep," certainly make men say very profane words. I am positively of opinion that reconstruction and Union, as President JOHNSON understands them, have no more dangerous enemies than the little Jacks in office who, as subs and deputy-subs of the Freedmen's Bureau, exercise even the present powers of that institution. They have neither the confidence of the white man or the negro, and they are notoriously the authors of half the bugaboo falsehoods about disloyalty and cruelty to negroes which are communicated to Mr. SUMNER for the purpose of creating a belief in a state of feeling which may lead to their retention in office. I have never been either plaintiff or defendant in one of the offshoots of the Bureau. I have "no occasion for its services." I am a totally disinterested witness. I have peeped through the roofs of several diminutive bureaus and watched the goings-on, and I earnestly pray that I may long be spared from any dealings with that species of judiciary. If it be deemed necessary for the Central Government to constitute itself the guardian of the freedmen against the cruelty and injustice which the whites are presumed to wish to commit, and if the pledges of the State Executives and Legislatures are not to be trusted, why not select as agents the very first men in every county—men who will do justice, tell truth, act honestly, and refuse to make themselves the hired crimps of speculators? The men are to be found in every county, men of undoubted probity and experience, and whose position, on the principle of *noblesse oblige*, is the best warrant that they will do their duty. If such men are appointed they will serve, because public opinion will compel them to do so. But it will not do to appoint them to act in concert with or under the lead of some man who has applied for the office for the sake of the emoluments. I have known cases where good, competent men were appointed, but where they declined to serve as associates with men who neither possessed their confidence nor their respect. No one objects to the fullest protection of the freedmen, not only against present, but prospective or possible injustice or wrong. No honest man ought to do so. But let not his protection be made the instrument of oppression of the white man to the extent of placing his liberty and his dearest rights at the mercy of a set of men who, for the most part having failed to obtain any other occupation, have sought and obtained position as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The idea that this Old Man of the Sea is to be enlarged in size, weight and tenacity, is regarded with dismay. The only hope is that the President will veto the bill, and that the two-thirds of both Houses will not be found to pass it over the veto.

The bank question is also causing some excitement. By the operations of the war nearly all the banks of the State are hopelessly insolvent. They now surrender their charters, and pray the Legislature to relieve their officers from whatever penalties they may have incurred under the statute laws of the State. The bank officers say: "During the war the State compelled us to make large loans to her, and take as sole security the State obligations which the Convention has repudiated. By similar compulsion we received in payment and on deposit the notes of the Confederate Government, which are now worthless, and thus all our means are absorbed; we are insolvent. Take back our charters and relieve our officers from further liability." This, if done, would deprive the holders of the bills of these banks of their remedy against the stockholders under the "personal liability" clause of the Banking Law of Georgia, and as there are many bill-holders who object to being "relieved" of their property in this summary manner, the community feel a great interest in the action of the Legislature. Both sides have their equity, but I think the bill-holders will win.

QUONDAM.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN GEORGIA.

A Defence of Col. Tillson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article from one of your correspondents in Atlanta, Ga., censuring the action of Gen. TILLSON, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State. Knowing that this censure is not deserved, and having a high personal regard for Gen. TILLSON, I venture a reply. The writer, after speaking of a condition of affairs in the upper part of the State which had promised so well, expresses his regret that all the arrangements hitherto made had been broken up by an order from the Freedmen's Bureau of the State, annulling all contracts where the stipulated monthly wages did not amount to over $10 for men and over $8 for women, together with lodging, fuel and board, and that the order further announced "that where the employers decline to pay the minimum wages fixed by the Bureau, that institution will provide places for freedmen on cotton plantations in the Southern States, whether the freedmen desire to stay with their employers or not." Your correspondent is mistaken. No such order has been issued or even contemplated. It is the design of the Bureau to see that the contracts approved by its officers are carried out by the parties making them, and the instructions to its officers have been not to approve contracts that did not allow the freed people just compensation for their labor. The Bureau would not approve contracts that would yield the laborer but a mere pittance when there was a heavy demand for that labor, parties from the Mississippi valley freely offering from $15 to $25 per month with medical attendance, food, &c. It has simply given the freed people a chance to go to those parts of the country where they might do better, but in no case have they been compelled by the authority of the Assistant Commissioner to go to Mississippi or elsewhere to plant cotton. Your correspondent claims that were the interests of the negro left to the sole control of the planter, he would receive just compensation for his labor. The rates of $7 to $8 a month for men, and $6 to $7 for women, with food, fuel and lodgings, which he gives, as the average wages agreed upon in the tier of counties north of the Georgia Railroad might be considered of itself a sufficient refutation of this claim. There are hundreds of contracts which have been forwarded to the Bureau which show that there are those who would take advantage of the ignorance and position of the freed people if the opportunity were allowed them. In some instances they have had these people contract to work for them for $2 a month. In some of the counties the planters have refused to give reasonable wages—have threatened others who might offer to do so, and have refused to allow the freed people to leave. The firm but conciliatory policy of Gen. TILLSON has resulted favorably, and the planters have generally acquiesced in what he has required. In Western and Southwestern Georgia they are freely giving from $15 to $25 per month, and here, in the City of Savannah, and in the neighborhood, it is a difficult matter to get the labor that is needed.

The reports from the different parts of the State, except along the seacoast, are that the free people are behaving and working well, and so far as this question of labor is concerned, there is a promise of a large crop this coming season. This result has been produced by the judicious action of the Assistant Commissioner, who is doing a most noble work in the furthering of the material interests of the State.

ALIQUIS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Alleged Outrages by Freedmen.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. BEECHER has made the following report regarding a recent occurrence on the South Carolina coast:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
SUMMERVILLE, S. C., Feb. 6, 1866.

Capt. M. N. Rice, A. A. A. General:

CAPTAIN: I return herewith the papers of Mr. CHICHESTER and others, with report upon the same.

A day or two after the action referred to, I was verbally informed of it by Capt. NERLAND, commanding the island, and also that he has arrested three of the parties concerned, and forwarded them to Summerville.

I proceeded at once with two orderlies to Neil's plantation, passing through the neighboring places, assembled all their men, and could easily have arrested about every man connected with the mob, had such a course seemed necessary.

The people begged to be pardoned for this offence; said they had orders to arrest any white man landing on the island, except at the regular landing place; said there were three "rebs" whom they knew in the party; they thought they were all rebs; said they recognized the military authority, and would never arrest another man, white or black, reb or otherwise, and much more to the same effect. After a careful inspection, I respectfully report to the Major-General-Commanding, as follows, viz.:

1. There is naturally much excitement on the island respecting land titles, and jealousy respecting visits of land-owners. The four gentlemen from Pennsylvania could not have selected a worse escort than the three ex-rebel land-owners, one of whom was a captain in the rebel service, and well known as such by the freed people.

2. In compliance with instructions previously received, I had ordered escorts stationed at the two public landings on John's Island. The fact that these gentlemen avoided the landings and landed in small boats on the opposite side of the island naturally excited suspicions in the minds of the people.

3. On the previous evening the gentlemen were duly notified that they must go around to the public landing where their passes could be inspected. It seems they were determined to create a row if possible, and persisted in landing.

4. As to the incidents attending the transit across the island, of course the statement of the freed people vary widely from those of CHICHESTER and others.

My first intention was to arrest the whole party of freedmen, and my force of two orderlies was quite sufficient for the purpose, but as the people expressed great contrition, I arrested five of the principal parties and cautioned the rest against interfering with any visitor, black or white. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania can land when and where they choose, and with any associates they may select. At the same time, when trouble has been taken to order escorts for them, and they have been directed where to land, I would suggest that they use common sense, if not common courtesy, and land where they are ordered to land. Concerning the paper of Mr. CHICHESTER, which I saw in the public prints long before its appearance as an official document, I must report that its statements appear to be principally concerning serious damage the party would have received if something had taken place which did not take place, or something had failed to take place which did take place.

2. The statement is incorrect in avowing that the party were not instructed where to land; they were distinctly instructed by the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Military District of Charleston.

3. The statement is incorrect in averring that a United States colored soldier refused to interfere in their behalf. The only soldiers in that locality were with the sergeant, who promptly relieved them from arrest.

4. The paper states incorrectly that a sergeant in the Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T. is a commissary on the island. The sergeant in question was simply ordered to that landing to act as an escort for the gentlemen from Pennsylvania. If they had landed in accordance with their instructions they would have found an efficient escort, have prospected the island, and received all due courtesy. They would also have avoided playing into the hands of interested parties, who appeared to have made shrewd use of their opportunity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. BEECHER,
Brevet Brigadier-General-Commanding.

Message of Gov. Orr.

In a messawe to the South Carolina State Legislature, dated Dec. 11, vetoing an Act to amend the Patrol Laws, Gov. ORR said:

I am entirely satisfied that the whole Act, for the reasons stated, is no longer law in South Carolina, and I am unwilling to raise a question by now repealing some sections and allowing others to remain.

I object to the second section of the bill, because it undertakes, among other things, to interfere with the private rights and business of the citizen, when the public safety does not require such interposition.

The citizen, resident or sojourner who hires fifteen or more laborers, whether white or colored, is most competent to determine what supervision his laborers may require. If his laborers become troublesome to his neighbors by tumultuous or disorderly conduct, they may be indicted and punished. If they rob and plunder, the law will avenge the outrage on the individual and on society.

Now that freedom has been accorded to the African race in our midst, duty and policy alike admonish us to give him all the concomitants of what he regards so great a boon. Emancipation has changed our relations to him most essentially. So long as he was a slave, though his moral training was not neglected, it was our policy to prohibit him from learning to read and write. Now it is our policy to enlighten and elevate him, for it makes him more trustworthy, and reduces crime and pauperism in our midst.

In every slaveholding country the owners have endeavored, by stringent legislation and a rigorous police, to guard against the dangers of revolt and insurrection—insurrection to secure freedom. This was the reason why the legislation in the South required the presence of a white man on every farm or plantation where there were ten or more slaves, that a vigilant watch might be kept over them and their movements. The necessity has ceased, and the law should be ignored.

A well-digested law, organizing a proper police force to aid the magistracy in suppressing lawlessness and enforcing law and order in the community, might prove a safeguard to society, but the operations of the bill under consideration, in my judgment, would be most pernicious.

JAMES L. ORR.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature—Mass-Meeting Proposed—Its Failure—Expatriation—Dissipation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866.

The Legislature of Virginia is at last waking up to a proper sense of its duty, and as the end of the session approaches, it is working hard. The Senate has indulged in one night session, and the House may do likewise. A Homestead Exemption Bill is the most important feature of this week's proceedings. Heretofore every scrap of property owned by a debtor in this State was liable to seizure; but now it is proposed to exempt one hundred and sixty acres for married and eight acres for unmarried men. Not the least weighty argument in favor of this bill is the inducement therein held out to commit matrimony. The Stay Law and usury question remain unsettled, although different propositions were submitted early in the session. The Negro Testimony Bill is also a subject for future disposition. In fact, everything of importance over which this Legislature has any control has yet to come up for final action. Procrastination has been the order of the day thus far, and the consequence is that a large amount of work has accumulated now, much of which will be hurriedly done.

A few of the zealous friends of the President attempted to get up a mass Union meeting here for tomorrow, but failed. The intention was to have speakers present from the North, among which Senator DOOLITTLE and other conservative members of Congress were named, and to pass resolutions indorsing the policy of the Administration. The project fell through from lack of coöperation among the parties interested, which arose from absence of sympathy with each other and misconception regarding the position of the President. The leading men of the State, including some of the members of Congress elect who can take the test oath, are afraid to take any bold stand on national questions just now, and seem to be waiting to discover in which direction the feline quadruped will spring. There are others who are afraid to "tie to" the President for fear, as the radical Press of the North suggests, he will throw himself into the arms of the Copperheads. They are actuated by old Whig bitterness against the Democrats. Still another class claim that the President is a good Southern man, which being translated into Yankee tongue, signifies a man who sympathizes with the South in all things against the North—*i. e.*, a sectionalist. With this statement of facts before you, it is easy to see why the proposition for a meeting was a failure. It is possible, however, that another effort will be made and that it will succeed.

During the past three months—most of which time I have spent in Richmond—I have observed a growing sentiment in favor of self-expatriation on the part of some of the war men here, or to put it in milder terms, a desire to emigrate to Mexico or Brazil. This feeling is so extensive that a public meeting has been talked of, and it is not improbable that one will be held, at which arrangements for extensive colonization will be made. The bitter feeling entertained by a few people in the South toward the North, which has lately increased into open expressions of hatred toward the Government, is the cause and motive power of this movement. The "subdued but not conquered" sentiment is becoming more and more popular with certain classes every day, and the great misfortune arising from the President's late veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, is in the fact that it tends to allay this bitterness, and may induce some of the aggrieved to abandon their expatriating projects, whereas if allowed to carry them out, the country would be benefited in getting rid of a lot of selfish malcontents. Most of the public prints and public men here have advised against emigration; but the publication by the former of extensive information regarding the sailing of vessels, organization of colonies, and descriptions of life in Brazil and Mexico, clearly proves the existence of an undercurrent in favor of it.

The dissipation so frightfully apparent among all classes of Southerners is always a matter of remark to a stranger here. Old citizens tell me that in one day now more liquor is drank than in a week before the war; gambling-houses are more plentiful than even in Washington, and Richmond is filled to overflowing with "sports" from every section of the country. That they find bountiful means of support is proven by the fact that they remain, even when threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, which is now in session. The South has always allowed more license in the matter of intoxication than the North, and the war has increased the liberty tenfold. On the young men of the section the influence of this condition of affairs is fearful to contemplate. Almost utterly demoralized by the war, their business habits broken up by the idleness and excitement of camp life, and naturally reckless and high-spirited, a majority of them are going to ruin now with a truly Southern impetuosity.

E. P. B.

Debts Contracted and Contracts made During the War.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A bill has been reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and is now before that House, which is of the very first importance, affecting, and it will if it becomes a law, the interest of almost every individual in the Commonwealth. It provides the mode of adjusting and settling the payment of debts and contracts incurred and entered into during the period that Confederate States Treasury notes constituted the currency of the State of Virginia. In view of the universal interest that must attach to it, and that the people may be apprised of the provisions of the contemplated measure in time to make their opinions and wishes on the subject felt through their representatives, we give the bill in full:

A BILL providing the mode of adjusting and settling payment of debts and contracts incurred and entered into during the period that Confederate States Treasury notes constituted the currency of the State.

Whereas, In the anomalous condition in which the State of Virginia has been placed, by reason of the Constitution and Government under which her citizens lived and received protection during the late war having been renounced, and another Constitution and Government adopted and recognized as the true Government of Virginia during that period, doubts are entertained and differences of opinion exist as to whether debts incurred and contracts made during that time are valid, and can be enforced in the courts of the present Government; and

Whereas, The people of the State have been and will be subjected to many inconveniences from the want of some rule whereby to settle and adjust the paymen of debts incurred and contracts made between the 1st day of January, 1862, and the 10th day of April, 1865, during which time the Treasury notes of the Government of the Confederate States of America constituted the currency of the State, unless some rule shall be established by law for liquidating and adjusting the same, so as to do justice to the debtors as well as the creditors; therefore,

1. "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That all debts incurred and contracts made between the 17th day of April, 1851, and the 10th day of April, 1865, shall be deemed valid, and be recoverable in the Courts of the present Government, subject to the exceptions and conditions hereinafter contained, and rules for the adjustment thereof hereinafter prescribed.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That such of said debts and contracts as were incurred or made after the 1st day of January, 1862, and prior to the 20th day of October, 1863, for the payment of any sum or sums of money now remaining unpaid, whether now due or hereafter to become due, unless the evidence of the debt, or contract be in writing, and expressly specify on its face a different mode of payment than in the said Confederate States Treasury notes, shall be deemed to have been incurred or made in consideration of such currency, or with reference to it as a standard of value, and shall be liquidated and settled according to a scale depreciation hereinafter prescribed—that is to say, by reducing the amounts of such debts and contracts to their true value in specie at the times they were respectively incurred or entered into; and upon payment of said value so ascertained, in specie, or its equivalent in other good currency, the debtors or contractors shall be forever discharged of and from the said debts or contracts: provided, that in all cases where actual payments have been made by any person or persons of any sum or sums of the aforesaid Confederate States Treasury notes, at any time or times, either to the full amount or in part payment of any such debts or contracts, the party paying the same, or upon whose account such sum or sums have been actually paid, shall have full credit for the nominal amounts of such payments; and such payment shall not be reduced; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That all debts incurred and contracts made after the 20th day of October, 1863, and prior to the 10th day of April, 1865, shall be deemed to have been incurred and made with reference to the act of the General Assembly of Virginia (then acting as such General Assembly), entitled an act declaring what contracts shall be payable in currency, passed at Richmond, October 14, 1863, and except where some other mode of payment is specified on the face of a writing evidencing the debt or contract, such of said debts and contracts as became due and payable before the said 10th day of April, 1865, and remain unpaid, shall not bind the debtor or contractor for the payment thereof, in whole or in part, in any other currency than the said Confederate States Treasury notes, except as hereinafter provided; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. Such of the debts and contracts described in this section as became due and payable after the said 10th day of April, 1865, and before the 1st day of June, 1865, and remain unpaid, shall be discharged according to the scale of depreciation prescribed in the second section of this act; and the adjustment of these last mentioned debts and contracts shall, in all respects not specially provided for by this section, be governed by the provisions of the said section of this act. And the creditors in all such debts and contracts incurred and entered into between the said 20th day of October, 1863, and the said 10th day of April, 1865, as have become due since the said first day of June, 1865, and remain unpaid or shall hereafter become due and payable, shall be entitled to recover so much of the value of the consideration for which the debt or contract was incurred or made, as was actually received by the debtor or inured to his benefit; such value to be ascertained in specie, and be discharged in specie, or its equivalent in other good currency; but if the debtor has made any payment or payments thereon, though paid in advance in the said Confederate States Treasury notes, he shall be entitled to credit therefor at the value of such payment when made.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall entitle a creditor in any debt or contract incurred or made between the said 1st day of January, 1862, and 10th day of April, 1865, whether before or after the said 20th day of October, 1863, or whether becoming due before or after the said 10th day of April, 1865, or 1st day of June, 1865, to recover any sum or sums of money payable to him by virtue of such debt or contract, in any other currency than the said Confederate States Treasury notes, in the evidence of such debt or contract be in writing, and specify on its face that the sum or sums therein stipulated to be paid are to be paid in the said Confederate States Treasury notes, except as hereinafter provided.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That the following scale of depreciation shall be the rule to determine the value of the several debts and contracts in this act not mentioned, compared with specie:

In the year 1862—January, one dollar and twenty-five cents in Confederate notes for one dollar in specie; February, one dollar and twenty-five cents; March, one dollar and thirty cents; April, one dollar and forty cents;

May, one dollar and fifty cents; June, one dollar and fifty cents; July, one dollar and fifty cents; August, one dollar and fifty cents; September, two dollars and fifty cents; October, two dollars and fifty cents; November, three dollars; December, three dollars.

For 1863—January, three dollars; February, four dollars; March, five dollars; April, five dollars and fifty cents; May, five dollars and fifty cents; June, seven dollars; July nine dollars; August, twelve dollars; September, twelve dollars; October, fourteen dollars; November fifteen dollars; December, eighteen dollars.

For 1864—January, twenty dollars; February, twenty-three dollars; March, twenty-three dollars; April, twenty-two dollars; May, nineteen dollars; June, eighteen dollars; July, twenty-one dollars; August, twenty-three dollars; September, twenty-five dollars; October, twenty-six dollars; November, thirty-one dollars; December, forty-two dollars.

For 1865—January, fifty dollars; February, fifty-three dollars; March, sixty-five dollars; April sixty dollars.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That where a suit shall be brought for the recovery of money upon a liability incurred or contract made after the said 1st day of January, 1862, and before the said 10th day of April, 1865, and it shall appear that the amount thereof was tendered in the said Confederate States Treasury notes within said period and refused; or where it shall appear that the non-payment thereof within that period was from the fault of the creditor, and not of the debtor; or where other circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the court before whom the suit is brought to issue, would render a determination according to the above scale of depreciation unjust; or where, if the debt was incurred or contract made after the 20th day of October, 1863, and remain unpaid, or evidence thereof be in writing, and specify on its face that it is to be paid in the said Confederate States Treasury notes, it appear that the failure to pay the same was because of the refusal or inability of the debtor to pay, or other fault on his part, so as to make it, in the opinion of the court, unjust that the creditor should be precluded as provided by the third section of this act from recovering according to said scale: and in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the court to award such judgment as shall appear just and equitable. And where any judgment has been recovered for a specific sum, or for damages, between the 1st day of January, 1862, and the said 10th day of April, 1865, or shall have been recovered after the 10th day of April, 1865, upon a cause of act on arising within said period, and such judgment remain unpaid, it shall be lawful for the several courts within this Commonwealth, in a summary way, by motion to them made, either before or after the issue of execution, to fix, settle and direct at what depreciation, or how the said judgment shall be discharged; having regard to the provisions of this act, to the original injury or contract for which the judgment has been recovered, and any other proof or circumstance that from the nature of the case may be admissible.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not have the effect to take away or impair the jurisdiction of courts of equity in cases arising upon any debts, contracts or demands embraced by its provisions.

8. This act shall be in force from its passage.

The same Committee of the Senate, by request of Senator McRae, report a substitute to be offered by him for the bill. We have not room for the substitute, but give an abstract: All debts incurred and contracts made between April 17, 1861, and April 10, 1865, shall be deemed valid. Such of said debts or contracts as were incurred or made between Jan. 1, 1862, and April 10, 1865, for money now unpaid, now due or hereafter to become due, unless the evidence of the debt or contract be in writing, and expressly specifies on its face a different mode of payment, shall be deemed to have been incurred or made in consideration of Confederate currency, or in reference to it as a standard of value, and shall be liquidated and settled according to the value of such debts and contracts in specie at the time they were incurred or made; and when any sums have been paid in Confederate money, the party paying the same shall have full credit for the nominal amounts. The scale of depreciation to determine the specific value of debts and contracts is identical with the scale in the bill. When judgment has been recovered for a specific sum, or for damages between July 1, 1862, and April 10, 1865, or after April 10, 1865, upon a cause arising within such period, and such judgment remain unpaid, the courts shall decide at what depreciation and how said judgment shall be discharged, having regard to the provisions of this act, the original contract, &c. In any case of debt or contract made between July 1, 1862, and April 3, 1865, wherein it shall appear that the debtor, on or after the maturing of the claim against him, and within the same period, made legal tender of the amount in Confederate money, and the creditor refused to accept the same, a Court of Equity may grant relief, unless it appear that the creditor was justified in refusing to accept the amount in consequence of a substantial and decided depreciation in Confederate currency after the maturity of his claim. Courts of Equity shall still have jurisdiction is cases arising upon any debts, contracts or demands embraced by the provisions of this act.

KENTUCKY.

The Bourbon Whisky Manufacture—"Court-day" Under the New Order of Things—Good Behavior of Returned Secesh Soldiers—Cheering Prospects. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.,
Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

Do not be alarmed at learning from the heading of this that I am away out in Kentucky. This place is about the centre of the blue-grass region, famous for its fine stock beautiful women, gallant men, and last, though not less famous, Bourbon whisky. It is perhaps unknown to most persons that this county alone furnishes the best copper-distilled whisky made in this State, and consequently in the United States. Why it is so I have never yet clearly understood; but it is nevertheless true, as every one at all familiar with the different brands made in the State will testify. Unfortunately, not all the whisky made in the county is of this character, nine-tenths at least being inferior, and made by a different and cheaper process than the true copper distillation, known as the steam process, by which a different yeast is used, and the grain is differently manipulated. It is a curious fact that there was never made in the county, in any one year, more than three thousand barrels of pure copper-distilled whisky, and since 1860 not one-third of that number; yet there are sold annually in the United States over two hundred thousand barrels of what purports to be pure old Bourbon whisky. Of this about ten thousand barrels are either made in or shipped from this county. Many thousand gallons of imitation Bourbon whisky is sent to the county from Covington, Cincinnati and elsewhere, to get a reputation that the dealer may say: "I buy my whisky in Bourbon County!" This liquor is known as river whisky, made at the large steam-distilleries, generally of all sorts of grain, and often damaged. It is "run through" charcoal, sweetened, colored and flavored with whisky oil. This whisky can be bought at from $2 to $5 per gallon; the latter worth, perhaps, only 50 cents per gallon more than the lowest price. I learn from old residents of the county that the first distillers were Scotch emigrant farmers from the Old Dominion, (Kentucky, at that time, was part of the territory of Virginia,) who commenced the distillation of whisky from Indian corn and rye, and sometimes using wheat, when rye was either scarce or inferior—using three parts of the first to one of the small grains. This proportion is that used by most distillers, though some employ two to one. What is quite singular, many declare that they cannot make as good whisky in Harrison County (which adjoins Bourbon, and was formerly part of it,) as they can in Bourbon, though the same kind of grain and exactly the same process are employed. In fact, I have examined some made in both counties at the same time, in the distilleries owned by the gentlemen exhibiting them, and there is an evident and decided difference in quality, especially as regards flavor and odor.

Now that Bourbon whisky has come into such general use, it would be well for the invalid public, or those who have occasion for the genuine article, to know where they can get what is reliable. Probably not one dealer in a hundred throughout the country, and certainly in the Northern and Eastern States, (if, indeed, they ever saw or tasted it,) know what pure Bourbon whisky is.

I wish you were here to-day to witness a gathering of the people on a "court-day," coming as it does this year on New-Year's day. The scene is familiar to me, but to a Yankee "to the manner born," it would prove both curious and entertaining, particularly as it comes so close upon the heels of Pope Seward's bull of Dec. 18, 1865. Heretofore, this day has been observed by the blacks as a time of annual assembling, to find new homes and new masters, and to bid adieu to old friends and greet the new. To-day the town is filled with negroes, but under what different circumstances! Both master and slave (that were) "accept the situation," and seem disposed to make the most of, to the former "a bad bargain," but to the latter, I trust, a good one. Many of the freedmen have left the State, not a few of whom have been assisted by their former owners. One gentleman whom I know, owned thirteen, eleven of whom desired to go; and he generously bought them a house in Springfield, Ohio, gave them provisions for six months, a car-load of household goods, and money to pay their expenses, bidding them God speed. Others have acted in the same spirit. The better and more intelligent class of freedmen generally prefer remaining near their old homes, and often with their former owners, who seem disposed to keep them, and to give them good wages. In conversation yesterday with a likely fellow, I asked him how he liked the new berth. He did not quite get my meaning through his hair. Supposing that I made allusion to some sort of spiritual matter, he replied, "De Lord let me be born once, and I 'spose when it be his will he let me be born again." "You do not understand me, Sam." "Yes I do, master; only two births in dis world—one when dis nigger come into it, de oder when he go out! Dis oder birth no birth at all. If brack folks behave themselves and do what's right, white folks bound to! Don't catch me leaving old master and missus. I staid wid 'em trough de war, and shan't leave 'em now, specially when dey give me *twenty-six dollars a month.*" This last remark is the key to the whole matter. It will not be a very great while before both parties will learn to appreciate the new order of things. Most of those who owned slaves express satisfaction that the curse is removed, and I believe they are sincere.

"Court-day" is a great day for stock producers. Most of them drive such animals as they have for sale to the public square. Horses, mules, cattle, etc., often in large droves, from all parts of the county, and sometimes the adjoining countries, are sold at auction in the streets. The sales some days reach over $150,000.

The country people—men, women and children—almost all come to town on horseback, and not many vehicles, in comparison, are to be seen. A few put their "nags" to livery for the day; the rest hitch them to the posts, trees and fences along the sidewalks, streets and roadside. The place is wonderfully orderly, more so than might be expected where two or three thousand men, white and black, are mixing together without any apparent object—for they are all idle. Now that the great rebellion is over, too, it might be expected that the hundreds of young men who had joined the Confederates under Morgan, Duke and John C. Breckinridge, from this county, having returned, they would come home very much demoralized. This is not so, however, for they conduct themselves handsomely. Of this I am assured by the citizens, and am, indeed, myself witness to the fact. I have not observed, during my stay here of three days, a single case of drunkenness. This speaks well for a county where so much whisky is made. It may, however, be an argument in favor of pure old Bourbon; no one here—not even the negroes, who proudly contemn the "red-eye" and "rot-gut"—will drink any but the Simon-pure article. C.

TENNESSEE.

The Shooting of Col. Dyer by a Negro Soldier—The Negro Hung—Mob Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Knoxville, East Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 15.

While the general state of our country attracts the earnest attention of all, yet a particular interest seems manifested for those parts situated within the mystic lines of Dixie.

Knoxville occupies the peculiar situation of a city, which, during the war, was strongly rebel, but yet surrounded by a section of country as loyal as any section of the North.

Our city since the close of the war has settled into great quietness, and since the removal of Gen. Stoneman's headquarters to Memphis but one company of colored troops have been left in the city.

Large Government sales have been taking place, and almost the entire quantity of Quartermaster's stores in this department have been sold.

During the last sale held in this city this week, an event occurred which has caused the most intense excitement.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 13, Col. Dyer, late of the First E. T. Cavalry, was passing in the vicinity of the Charleston Depot where the sale was going on, when the negro guard halted him; the Colonel informed the guard he had a right to pass, and as he was attempting to take papers from his pocket to prove it, he was shot and instantly killed by the soldier.

The news of the sudden death of Col. Dyer, a man widely known and much esteemed, rapidly spread through the city.

The Captain of the Company to which the negro belonged, with a carelessness which merits the attention of the Government, permitted the negro to go to the Government corral, using no means of removing the man so that no mob action could be taken in the matter.

Soon after the sad event a mob of several hundred appeared at the depot, and seizing the Captain threatened him with death in fifteen minutes unless he delivered the man; some, however, persuaded the mob to seek the negro, and they proceeded upon a run to the corral where the man was found. Then followed a scene which has had no equal since the July riots of the Metropolis. A rope was placed about the neck of the negro, and a hundred men seizing it dragged him with headlong speed up Gay-street nearly a mile. They then attempted to hang him in the door of the house of Col. Henry, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, but the rope broke. The crowd then seized him again and proceeded to the front of the Crozier House on Gay-street, now the headquarters of Capt. Wainwright, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department here. Here the negro was again hung within the yard and left able to climb and hang, thus to prolong life as best he might. Meanwhile the mob amused themselves by firing at him and throwing clubs, sticks, &c.

For two long hours the scene continued, until at last death came. Night found the body stark and naked, still hanging; but during the night it was removed. About the time he ceased struggling a placard was pinned to his head, reading as follows: "Hung to show nigger officers and the Freedmen's Bureau what it takes to make a true Tennessean, and whether they will be run over or not." Quiet now seems to prevail; six companies are now in town of the Sixteenth United States Colored Troops. What results may follow we can hardly say, but the civilization of Knoxville was disgraced forever by the proceedings of Tuesday. The negro would undoubtedly have been hung or shot by court-martial; but to thus override military and civil law will be productive of great insecurity for life and property, and will injure seriously the welfare and prosperity of our city.

We hope no more difficulty will follow, but mob-law and mob-spirit must and will be stifled. D. M.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The *Gazette* gives the following estimate of the pecuniary loss to Hinds County, Miss., caused by the war:

22,354 slaves, at $500 a head	$11,176,500
200 buildings burned	600,000
Cattle and crops destroyed	500,000
10,000 bales of cotton burned and carried off	3,000,000
Vehicles, furniture and other valuables carried off and destroyed	200,000
Stores, corn-cribs and meat-houses	250,000
Horses, mules, &c	200,000
Total	$15,926,500
If we add to the above the depreciation in the market price of our lands, say one-half, we have an additional item of at least	10,000,000
Grand total	$25,926,500

The Stay Law passed the Georgia Senate on Friday, Feb. 9, after considerable discussion. The bill provides that one-fourth of the debt shall be paid on the first day of January, 1867, and one-fourth every year thereafter until paid, and refers to all contracts made prior to the passage of this bill.

The bill repealing all laws making a distinction in the civil rights and privileges on account of color was, after being reported upon favorably by the Judiciary Committee, laid on the table in the House of Representatives in the Alabama Legislature, by a vote of 60 to 20.

Columbus, Ga., is garrisoned by two companies of the Thirteenth Colored Infantry. Col Bogart is post commandant. The papers of Columbus insist that there is not the least necessity for a garrison, the city and vicinity being very quiet and orderly.

Gen. Thomas has countermanded the order of the post commander at Stevenson, Ala., who closed the eating-house of Joiner & Co., of that place, because negro soldiers were not permitted to eat at the public table.

Government has seized all the flatboats at Mobile, on the ground that the boats had belonged to the Confederate States. This action of the authorities has thrown a great many men out of employment.

Resolutions pledging its support to Johnston's Administration, and declaring the Alabama representatives should immediately be admitted to Congress, have passed both Houses of the Alabama Legislature.

The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* says that the negroes in that vicinity are dying off with the most frightful rapidity. It does not mourn over the fact very grievously.

A whole car load of cotton was burned, a few nights ago, on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It belonged to Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Tuskegee, Ala.

A Mobile girl, fourteen years of age, was abducted and placed in a house of ill-fame by a mulatto procuress, but was fortunately rescued by her father. The procuress was arrested.

All the railroads in Alabama have been repaired except the Selma and Meridian Road. Repairs on this road near Demopolis and the Tombigee are being rapidly pushed forward.

The Mayor of Aberdeen, Mass., having complained of the City Marshal for malfeasance in office, and the Council having limited their censure to a reprimand, the Mayor has resigned.

The wheat in the vicinity of Nashville was injured by the freezing weather in December, and from present appearances the crop will be thin in Northern Alabama.

Isaac N. Sanders State Senator from Onslow, N. C., died in Raleigh on Monday last of erysipelas.

Thomaston, Ga., has been relieved of negro troops and small pox. The Southern papers class both together.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to exempt from taxes certain counties which, during the war, were overrun by our troops.

The people of Columbus, Ga., are raising money to erect a monument to the Confederates who fell in the war.

Bishop Elliott gives notice of the reunion of the Episcopal diocese of Georgia with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Various measures for the relief of living rebel soldiers, and of families of such as were killed in battle, are before the Georgia Legislature.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 6th announces the death of Col. Bolling Hall, Jr., late of the Fifty-ninth Alabama Regiment.

Five hundred contracts have been made with laborers at Huntsville since the first of the year. All are recorded at the Freedmen's Bureau.

Ex-Gov. Chas. Clark has settled in Bolivar County, Miss., for the purpose of practicing his profession—the law.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Political, Social and Literary Gossip.

PROSPECTS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND.

Apprehensions Excited by the Entente Cordiale Between America and Russia.

Philosophy of Fenianism—Increasing Alarm in Ireland.

Suppression of Sunday Evening Entertainments in London.

Additional Diplomatic Correspondence with Regard to the Shenandoah.

London, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

It is reported that Earl Russell will not introduce his reform bill until after Easter. What sort of a bill he will bring in then I doubt if he knows. The House, and both Houses, must be canvassed, to see how strong or how weak a measure they will bear, or whether they will agree upon any. A franchise to six-pound householders will give votes to a multitude of small artizans, shop-keepers and lodging-house keepers, as ignorant, impracticable and pig-headed a set as exists, while it will not include agricultural laborers, and the village tinker or costermonger will have a vote not given to the occupant of the country cottage. But the whole question is in a fog. It is not settled yet where the right of governing this great Empire resides. Masses of people are pressing to be admitted to an equal partnership in the Government, let us say, of the two hundred millions of people in British India, of whom they know nothing whatever. How is a Manchester weaver, or a Sheffield grinder, to govern Ceylon or Jamaica? The *Times* says truly: "It has never yet been shown that every man has a right to an equal share in our national concern." Has it been shown that any man has a right? If suffrage is a right, to whom does it belong? and who has the right to decide that question? If suffrage be a privilege, who has the right to grant it? and to whom should it be granted? The whole British people have yet to learn the A B C of political science. At present they are inextricably bemuddled; and in this dense fog they are talking about a reform bill. Those who hold the power at present, with or without the right, are considering whether they shall not extend a share of it to those who think that whatever the right may be, they may as well share it. The more radical of the moderate reformers go for household suffrage, which is hard on people who live in lodgings, or share a large edifice with a dozen more families, or sleep in the casual ward of the workhouse. In the model dwellings building for the working classes in London, the only man with a vote would be the *concierge*. "Manhood suffrage" is the demand of the more logical and sweeping reformers, which would give a voice in the government of Ireland or India to the sweeper of crossings, and enable the swell-mob of London to send to Parliament men of their own kidney. There are thirty thousand costermongers in London, who, voting together, might turn the scale in the election of several members. On the manhood suffrage principle, which is universal suffrage with the usual exceptions, London would have six hundred thousand voters. Dividing the six hundred members of the House of Commons equally among the population of the United Kingdom, London would have sixty members. And then, why should a London costermonger make laws to govern an enlightened Brahmin or Parsee in India? We have a long road to travel, you perceive, if we are to end in equal rights, self-government and universal suffrage. If power belongs to the few who have seized or inherited it, that is another matter.

The last faint tremor of apprehension of a war between England and America has been happily dissipated by the vote in the United States Senate on Mr. Chandler's resolution, and stocks went up. I do not know whether this was the result intended by the Michigan Senator, but he is to be congratulated upon it. The news-posters announcing the offering of the resolution were a little alarming, but the vote laying it on the table was abundantly reassuring; so that we have nothing now to do but watch the progress of diplomacy on the Mexican question. Cornelius O'Dowd, the luminary of *Blackwood's*, pronounces on this with his usual aplomb. He says: "The Americans will not willingly quarrel with France; they have the reluctance that a snob has to break off acquintance with the only gentleman that has ever bowed to him. It is no fear of France; they neither dread her army nor her navy. It is simply the dislike to be cut by the great nation of Europe."

And it would be a calamity. Paris is the only city in Europe Americans care to visit, or will consent to live in, for the pleasure of it. A high and solemn sense of duty *may*—I speak feelingly—keep a Yankee in London a considerable part of the year; but he cuts over to Paris for his holidays. Americans may think it the proper thing to do the Alps and Rome, Florence, Venice and Naples, but if they go to any of these places, they hurry back to the delights of Paris. What a dreadful thing then would be any event which should banish Americans from Paris, and hinder them from coming abroad, by withdrawing the sole attraction. And how are you to live at home without French wines, French fashions and French goods and graces of every description. Armies and iron-clads, as Mr. O'Dowd has put it, could be managed; Maximilian could be sent home to enjoy the immense fortune left him by the late King of Belgium, in his splendid palace on the Adriatic—one of the most delightful in Europe, and far ahead of the Halls of the Montezumas; but what will console Americans for the loss of the Boulevards, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysées?

Seriously—and I try to write seriously every time—Paris can as ill spare the Americans as the Americans can do without Paris. The Emperor, who knows and respects Americans, means peace, and he will withdraw his little army from Mexico as soon as it can be done without hurrying. He is preparing to do it by expediting the departure of the contingents of the Foreign Legion—French, Austrian and Belgian—which are to take the place of his regular forces. A corps has just left Algeria, and others have been embarked from Trieste. The Emperor is bound to Maximilian, as well as to the holders of the Mexican bonds in France. So bound, "the situation," as the Paris correspondent of the *Times* tells us, "is intensely painful, and it depends on the American people to perpetuate or relieve it." As the kindness and good nature of the American people are proverbial; as they are strong enough to be generous; as there is no human probability that the Mexicans could ever have a decent Government under Juarez; as France is and always has been more friendly to America than any country in Europe; and, as I *must* go over to Paris, to shake off, for a few days at least, the horrible incubus of London dullness. I hope some Senator will introduce a resolution that will have as reassuring an effect as that of Senator Chandler.

The most alarming thing in European politics at this moment, however, is not the Mexican question *per se*. It is that question as connected with the obvious warmth of the *entente cordiale* between America and Russia, and the reported military preparations, large and active, of the latter Power. Europe, you know, is to be Republican or Cossack. Russia and America may think it best to divide the world between them—one hemisphere Cossack and the other Republican. Then every one can take his choice between the two systems.

The special commission for the trial of the Fenians has finished its labors. It has tried forty-one persons, of whom thirty-six were convicted. Every person connected with *The People* has been convicted except Stephens. But in spite of this rapid and thorough work the alarm in the country increases, and more troops are called for in every quarter. A great meeting of the nobility and gentry has been held in Dublin, without distinction of party, to urge upon the Government the most active measures for crushing out this sort of underground rebellion which, were it not so mysterious, would not be so alarming, and of which the worst feature seems to be the number of Yankee looking men walking about with their hands and money in their pockets, doing nothing but violently suspected of meaning mischief. The fancy fair for the families of the Fenian prisoners was suppressed without disorder.

The trials are over but the arrests continue. The police find deposits here and there of "pikes and guns and bows, and swords and good old bucklers that have stood against many foes," and some of them are ordered for superloyal Orangemen, and some are bought up for the curiosity shops—for those London establishments where you can buy a whole gallery of ancestral portraits, with the armor they wore at the invasion or in the cruisades, and all their old worm eaten furniture, moth-eaten tapestries, dingy manuscripts, and broken china. Poor Mr. O'Brennan has been let off, giving bail for his future good behavior. Three or four more counties have been declared, to give facilities for disarming. The reward for Stephens has been increased to two thousand pounds, and if he is still in Ireland, and the Irish are as treacherous as people pretend, he ought to be forthcoming. But if he is as skillful at disguises as he is said to be he may be engaged in hunting for himself as a policeman, or he may be hob-nobbing with the Lord Lieutenant. All the gentry, all the clergy of all denominations, all men of property, everybody who is anybody is opposed to the Fenians, yet they manage to give lots of trouble. Parliament, it is hoped, will do something to settle it; but it is also dreaded that Parliament will do too much. The Irish demand religious and political equalities. Religious equality is what great numbers of Englishmen cannot think of with patience They have Cromwell's idea of toleration, which was to tolerate everybody but Papists.

The Sunday evening entertainments at St. Martin's Hall have come to sudden grief by running butt against an old act of Parliament. For three successive Sunday nights they had a great success. It was necessary to go early to get even a half-crown admission. First there was a short lecture; then sacred music. The lectures were mostly of the scientific-infidel order, but the music was from the oratorios of the great masters. A Lord's Day Observance Society came down on the mangers with a threat to prosecute them for a penalty of £200 for each performance, and they shut their doors at once. Of course, every music-hall and theatre in London had as good a right to open as St. Martin's. As it is, nothing can open but liquor and cigar shops, and there must be no music or amusement—nothing but good solid smoking and drinking. You may get as drunk as you please every Sunday night, but you shall not listen to a fiddle or a lecturer, unless in a church or chapel, regular or *pro tem.* The Alhambra and several theatres are opened Sunday nights for religious services, but the admission is free. It is not easy to draw the line, but a law that closes every museum, lecture-room and place of entertainment on Sunday night and opens ten thousand grog-shops at the same time, is open to criticism.

From my observation of London life, I should say that more liquor is drunk on Saturday and Sunday nights than all the rest of the week, and more on Sunday than Saturday. It is true that vast numbers, getting their wages on Saturday, rush straightway to "the public" to spend them, and then reel crookedways home again, or to the casual wards of the Workhouse. But Sunday to the two millions who never go to church or chapel is a gloomy day. On Saturday nights people can go to the theatres and music halls, and the streets are all alight and full till midnight. On Sunday night all is dark and gloomy, except the public houses. They are all ablaze and all crowded, and drinking being the only thing done in them, people drink with a sort of desperation. I cannot help thinking that a man is better off in the shilling gallery of a theatre for two or three hours, interested in a good play, or laughing heartily at a screaming farce, than lolling for the same time over the bar of a London gin shop, growing boozy on beer, or firing up on more potent stimulants. Therefore, I look upon the St. Martin's break down as a real misfortune, but there is no help for it.

Mr. Dickens gave a reading this week for a charitable purpose—the first he has given here for two years, all the time he was occupied with *Our Mutual Friend*. It is probable that he will now give a full course during the coming season, which will be, I venture to predict, more crowded than ever. The genius of Mr. Dickens displayed in reading his own works has a competeness not often seen since Homer sang his own verses. The readings are as masterly as the writings, and you come in the most delightful way to the fullest possible appreciation of the author. To see your favorite author's photograph is something—to see the man himself is much more, but the tones of his voice are a revelation. Let him read his own works with a dramatic power of realization equal to the conception, and you have all you can expect short of the intimacy of personal friendship.

Mr. Dickens is a man of work, as any one must see who studies his writings. During the months in which one of his great serials is produced he gives himself up almost entirely to labor. It is not always or everywhere that he is in the mood. He starts off suddenly into the country, or down by the sea-shore, or across the Channel to the bright skies of *la belle France*—to the Paris he dearly loves—and when the right spot is found he works.

Mr. Fechter, it is said, will go to America about Easter. I congratulate you on the advent of a very clever actor, and a novelty. There is a great difference of opinion about him here, but he has been for five or six years an undoubted success, and there is enough that is brilliant, artistic and original in his style to make him welcome. Mr. Boucicault, now engaged in transferring his Fenian drama of "Arrah-na-Pogue to Paris, will take the Lyceum during Mr. Fechter's absence.

The English Opera Company takes Drury Lane, with full prices, stalls one guinea, and they imagine that with two Italian companies, people will give five dollars to see English Opera, with third rate singers, as they are sure to have. If I owned any stock in that company I should request my broker to sell it out as soon as possible.

The cattle plague is spreading still, and increasing its ravages with a remorseless regularity. It is likely to go on for years, and to carry off three-fourths of all the cattle in these islands. People are getting terribly alarmed. The tenant farmers will be ruined, and the whole landed interest suffer. Finally prices must rise, even with the freest trade and large importations. Even the loss of manure will be a severe blow to agriculture.

And all this for the want of an efficient, energetic Government! There is no doubt that the whole disease might have been extirpated the first month as easily as it has been in France and Belgium had there been the will and power to do it. I insist on this as a warning to you, if by any means the rinderpest should reach America. In the meantime, you may work your dairies. We shall want all the butter and cheese you can send. Some of the American cheese I get here is the best in the market. I prefer it to Cheshire, or even the high-priced Stilton; yet it is sold at a lower price. I am sure also that, if the concentrated milk could be had here at a reasonable rate, it would have a large sale during the progress of this plague. The fussings with vaccination and innoculation come to nothing, and homeopathy is no longer heard of. To kill and bury seems the only way; but when you have let a pestilence spread all over a country, even that becomes of doubtful efficacy.

The population of the United Kingdom, now thirty millions, increases at the rate of 900 a day. But of these 400 emigrate, leaving a net gain of 500. The children born are exactly 81 an hour, or about one and a third a minute. I do not know if the births in America are more rapid, but she has the advantage of two-thirds of the British emigration, and as much more from other quarters. The Government aids emigration by giving tickets free or at reduced rates. These are divided *pro rata* between the three kingdoms, but the Irish share is always taken in advance, and more asked for.

Mr. Landseer has very properly refused to accept the Presidency of the Royal Academy for the paltry salary of £300 a year; and Mr. Maclise wouldn't have it at any price. So, finding that no artist ever heard of would take it, they elected Mr. Grant, said to have formerly painted sporting pictures, but whose actual qualification appears to be some social distinction from his having married the cousin of a Duke. Certainly his artistic claims were never heard of. West, Shee and Eastlake may not have been very wonderful artists, but they were known, and West had more merit than it is the fashion to allow him.

MONADNOCK.

The O'Donoghue in Irish Affairs—Alarming Discoveries in Dublin—A Rowland for Senator Chandler's Oliver—The Reform Bill.

London, Saturday, Feb. 10.

After the first, great, tiresome and futile debate of the season on the cattle plague, came on Thursday night a more spirited and interesting one on the Irish question, led off, in an able and even brilliant speech, by The O'Donoghue, who is, in my opinion, the fittest man in Ireland, by birth, talents and character, to be King or President of that pretty country, whenever it shall become an independent kingdom or republic—really and *de facto*. This brave and eloquent leader, who refused to denounce Fenianism because he considered it a symptom of the condition of his country, and who scorned to say the untruth that the great body of the Irish people are loyal, was followed by other Irish leaders (notably Mr. Maguire) with telling speeches upon the condition of Ireland and the causes of the widespread disaffection which exists. It is absurd to say, as a portion of the London Press says, that Fenianism and other expressions of discontent, with a hatred of the government, come from America. There is a state of things in Ireland itself which makes the pretence of loyalty a farce, and fills with a bitter hatred those who leave the country from necessity or from choice. It is not in America that Irishmen learn to hate England; and if there were no causes for this hate in Ireland it would be in vain to excite it in America. If Irishmen loved Ireland less, they would forget her when prosperously settled elsewhere. The English may have cause to complain of the encouragement or tolerance of the Fenian conspiracy in America; and any other but the most friendly or patient of governments would long since have made earnest remonstrances; but the real root of Fenianism, as of every other expression of Irish disaffection to English rule, is here.

It is, however, evident that Parliament appears to be well disposed toward Ireland. The Government, if it can see its way, is ready to do much to remove the causes of discontent. I think, for one thing, that the days of the Church Establishment are numbered. If retained at all, it will be placed upon the same footing as the religion of the majority. I do not wish to be too sanguine even of this. There will be a furious opposition; but it is hard to see how so great an absurdity and so great a wrong can last much longer. Something must be done. Fenianism is not dead, though thirty or forty Fenians are immured in the silent cells of Pentonville, undergoing the regular six months of confinement on the silent system before being drafted off to other prisons. Mr. Pope Hennessy has written a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, calling attention to the sentiments formerly held by Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone respecting the treatment of political prisoners, especially at Naples, and describing the actual treatment of the Fenians at Pentonville. This week the police have discovered in the heart of Dublin two Fenian armories and drill rooms, where there were hundreds of pikes, some rifles, quantities of ammunition, and the tools for making more—quite complete establishments on a small scale, having hand-grenades, Orsini shells, brass detonating bullets for American rifles, cartridge machines, copper and lead in sheets and bars, &c., &c. How many similar ones there may be, there is no knowing. These boxes of arms, caps, and various materials of war are constantly being discovered in the different Irish ports. These things are irritating and alarming. No one can tell what a day may bring forth. The suspension of *habeas corpus* all over Ireland is openly advocated.

A member of Parliament has made a suggestion, to match, I presume, the resolution of Senator Chandler that the British Minister should be withdrawn from Washington, unless the United States Government put a stop to Fenianism in America. But I presume an Irish Independence Association may as well exist in New-York as a Southern Independence Association in England. And you are aware that there was such a Society here not many months ago, having very distinguished as well as very active members. There is a marble statue ready to be erected to Stonewall Jackson, whenever you conclude to give it a site at Washington or Richmond; and you in turn can send us a statue of Stephens, or some other distinguished martyr, when his time comes, to be erected in Trafalgar-square or on College Green. Nothing like reciprocity.

Last night the House of Commons had a rather animated debate on two exciting questions—the Jamaica business, and the Reform Bill. Sir John Pakington very strongly censured Mr. Bright for publicly denouncing Gov. Eyre as a murderer, and Mr. Bright warmly responded that he had judged him upon his own dispatches, and the accounts of his subordinates, and alluded to a case in which a British officer in India a few years ago shot 500 Sepoys in cold blood. If all the atrocities of British rule are to be brought into this discussion, and all the cold-blooded or indefensible massacres committed on other races to be brought up in judgment against them, we shall have a gloomy and horrible session. No—better let them alone, and take the happy view of things which characterized the Royal Speech last Tuesday, in which you will find, sandwiched among its pleasing platitudes, this astounding declaration: "The abolition of Slavery is an event calling forth the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity." Such a passage in a royal speech makes one forget that there were ever such a people as the Scribes and Pharisees.

As for the Reform Bill, it is to be brought up before Easter, but what it is to be, and how far to go, nobody knows. There is a strong dislike to a partial and incomplete measure. People who dislike the necessity while they admit it, wish to have it settled and done with. Mere suffrage extension is not sufficient. And what will be? To draw a line short of universal suffrage is a matter of extreme difficulty. To give a vote to every ignorant ruffian who pays rent or rates to the amount of thirty dollars a year, and exclude men of intelligence and worth who hire part of a house—who live, as thousands do, in chambers or lodgings—is a manifest injustice and absurdity. To give power to a crowd of factory operatives and withhold it from men of education; to give a vote to a porter and deny one to a poet, would certainly be turning the world topsy turvy. I see nothing for it but to apply to the suffrage the principle which now governs appointments to office in this country—that of competitive examination. Let every man who proposes to vote for members of Parliament go before a commission and show his fitness to exercise so important a function. Or, it might be better, if the members themselves, instead of being elected, were selected by the same process.

Mr. Wood, the Secretary for India, has resigned, and his place has been taken by Mr. Stansfeld. Mr. Wood is an able, industrious man, whom nobody seems much to like, and a dull speaker. Mr. Stansfeld is a clever debater, warmly liked by his radical friends, but very objectionable to the conservatives, and supposed not to be quite agreeable to the Emperor of the French. Under the rule of Palmerston he was obliged to resign for him the friend, if not the accomplice of Mazzini. It is possible that the Emperor has waived his objections, and also possible that he has never cared a straw about him. That an English Cabinet Minister should be the personal friend of a man who stands convicted of complicity in a plot to assassinate the Emperor of France, is, however, rather an awkward matter. But the Government needed a man for the place—and men fit for places seem to be very scarce in this country.

The English are naturally astonished at the way in which the French press talk on the Mexican question. I do not need to dwell upon the address of the Senate, but the surprise of the English is very natural. They know their own Government would never dare to talk in that way, and they cannot see how any other Power should be more courageous. But it is as well to put a good face on a thing, and if France, in leaving Mexico, chooses to say: "I am going, but only because I wish to do so, and not because you demand it," where is the harm? The humiliation of France ought to be no gratification to America.

MONADNOCK.

THE SHENANDOAH.

Additional Diplomatic Correspondence—Why the United States Accepted the Surrender of the Shenandoah—No Hope of Justice from Great Britain—Facts in Regard to the Shenandoah—Departure from a British Port.

The *London Gazette* of Dec. 23, 1865, contained a long correspondence between the Foreign office and Mr. Adams, ending in a letter by the Earl of Clarendon, dated Dec. 2, formally closing the correspondence respecting the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*. A Blue-book issued on Feb. 8, contains a prolongation of the correspondence. On the 20th of December—three days before the last publication of despatches in the *Gazette*—Mr. Adams called on Lord Clarendon, by appointment, and read and left with him a copy of a dispatch from Mr. Seward, respecting the *Shenandoah* and the surrender of that vessel to the authorities of the United States. In that dispatch Mr. Seward writes of Capt. Waddell and his crew as "pirates," refuses to regard their vessel as the Confederate ship *Shenandoah*, insisting that she was the British registered ship *Sea King*. Waddell, he observes, had placed himself and his men "under the protection of the British Government, having at length desisted from a destructive career, which he pursued indefatigably for a period of about ten months, during which, as we well know, he derived all his men and material of war, supplies and provisions, from home and colonial ports within the British empire, in opposition to the earnest and continued protests of the agents of the United States." As to the delivery of the *Shenandoah* to the agents of the United States, Mr. Seward writes:

"We accept the vessel, but I regret to say that the acceptance is not attended with any sense of satisfaction on the part of this Government. It would have gratified the President if Her Majesty's Government had caused proceedings to be instituted for the condemnation of the *Shenandoah*. *The course, however, which the British Government has heretofore pursued in regard to our applications for justice was such as to discourage on our part an expectation of such a disposition of the vessel.* We accept her now simply and exclusively upon the prudential consideration that being reduced into our possession, she will not again depart from British waters in a hostile character."

Mr. Seward then claims the serious attention of the Queen's Government to the facts of the cruise of the *Shenandoah*:

"Waddell and his accomplices, after having exposed himself and them to persecution for piracy in the ports of every civilized nation, as it would seem to us, impertinently and indecently placed himself and his associates under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, under circumstances which, as they are viewed by this Government, are calculated to render a judicial investigation necessary for the safety and welfare of an injured and friendly nation. The United States think that they might well have promptly called upon Her Majesty's Government to surrender the offenders as fugitives from justice, to be brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, and punished here for their flagrant crimes. The United States, however, were not at liberty, consistently with their self-respect, to pursue that course. They could not but recall the fact that in recent cases of the *Chesapeake* and *J. L. Gerety*, or *Eureka*, applications of that character made by the United States were denied by the judicial authority of Great Britain, approved by the executive government, on the ground that the offence of piracy on the high seas was properly cognizable in Her Majesty's courts of the realm, and therefore that the offenders were not lawful subjects of extradition to a foreign Government. It therefore only remained to the United States to ask Her Majesty's Government themselves to take the measures which seem to be required for the discharge of obligations to the United States and the vindication of public justice. This suggestion was made by you to Lord Clarendon in what seems to us to have been a very respectful and becoming manner. The result which followed was the discharge and unconditional enlargement of the offenders from custody upon two grounds—first, that Her Majesty's Government have in their possession no evidence to impeach a prevaricating plea of the commander. This position was assumed when every part of the unlawful transaction complained of had occurred either in British ports or on the decks of the *Shenandoah*, herself a British vessel, and when all those transactions had been fully made known to Her Majesty's Government; and when any parties who could give the necessary testimony for the conviction of the pirates were not only within British jurisdiction, but actually within custody of agents of Her Majesty's Government. The other ground which is assigned for the enlargement of the offenders is, that none of them were subjects of Great Britain; whereas, upon evidence which seems to this Government entirely conclusive, all the offenders were either subjects of the Queen, or had become by some sufficient form of refuge or domiciliation, amenable equally with native subjects to the penal laws of the realm. The United States regret that they are unable to draw from these proceedings any other inference than the painful one that Her Majesty's Government have assumed to hold guiltless of all crime subjects of Her Majesty, who have in a time of profound peace waged naval war upon the high seas against unarmed citizens of the United States, engaged in lawful commerce and navigation. As a protest against these proceedings you will read this dispatch to Lord Clarendon, and leave with him a copy, if desired."

The Earl of Clarendon refers to the foregoing communication in a dispatch to Sir F. Bruce, in which he says:

"I told Mr. Adams that my sincere desire to do and say nothing that could impair our friendly relations with the United States alone prevented me from replying to the dispatch at once, and in the terms which I thought it desired; and that if it was answered it would be so in writing. Mr. Adams said that was the course which he expected I should take. A lengthened discussion then ensued as to the matter in which the obligations of neutrality had been performed by this country during the late civil war. It was conducted without acrimony, and was put an end to by myself, as leading to no useful or practical result."

Lord Clarendon states that he suggested to Mr. Adams that it would now be useful and practical to forget the past, and turn the lesson of experience to account for the future; that England and the United States had each become aware of the defects that existed in international law, and that it would greatly redound to the honor of the two principal maritime nations of the world to attempt the improvements in that code which had been proved to be necessary. It was possible that the wounds inflicted by the war were still too recent, and that the ill-will toward Englishmen was still too rife, to render such an undertaking practical at the present moment; but it was one which ought to be borne in mind, and that was earnestly desired by Her Majesty's Government, as a means of promoting peace and abating the horrors of war; and a work, therefore, which would be worthy of the civilization of our age, and which would entitle the Governments which achieved it to the gratitude of mankind. Mr. Adams, in reply, said the law of England, in its international application, stood greatly in need of amendment; but he gave Lord Clarendon no encouragement to expect that his Government would coöperate with that of Her Majesty in the course of proceeding which he had suggested.

On the 28th of December Mr. Adams submitted to the Earl of Clarendon a letter from Mr. Dudley, the United States Consul at Liverpool, and two depositions, not for the purpose of reopening questions previously discussed, but in order to place on record certain facts connected with the *Shenandoah's* cruise. The facts which these new papers were adduced to prove were:

1. That the *Sea King* did depart from a British port armed with all the means she ever had occasion to use in the course of her cruise against the commerce of the United States; and that no inconsiderable portion of her hostile career was passed while she was still registered as a British vessel, with a British owner, on the official records of the kingdom. 2. That the commander had been made fully aware of the suppression of the rebellion the very day before he committed a series of outrages on innocent, industrious and unarmed citizens of the United States in the Sea of Okhotsk. 3. The list of the crew herewith submitted, with all the particulars attending the sources from which the persons were drawn, is believed to be so far substantially correct as to set at rest the pretence of the officer sent on board that there were no British subjects belonging to the vessel.

The principal paper is an affidavit by Wm. A. Temple, of London, a British subject, who shipped on board the *Sea King* or *Shenandoah*, and was with Capt. Waddell during his whole cruise. There is also another by Margaret, wife of David Marshall, fireman on board the *Shenandoah*, showing that she drew the money on her husband's half-pay note from Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool. Temple, in his affidavit, gives a list of the officers and crew, and their nationalities, by which it appears that she had 26 officers, 33 petty officers, 54 seamen, 12 firemen and 12 marines, making in all 127 persons on board. Of these, 78 were British subjects, 26 foreigners belonging to other nations, and 33 Americans, divided as follows: Of the officers, 19 Americans and 7 British subjects; of the petty officers, 5 Americans, 23 British subjects and 5 other foreigners; of the seamen, 9 Americans, 26 British subjects and 19 other foreigners; of the 12 firemen, all British subjects; of the 12 marines, 10 British subjects and 2 foreigners of other nations.

Among other matters, the affidavit states that the *Shenandoah*, when she sailed from London, had two 18-pounder guns mounted upon her decks, and that these were the principal guns used during the whole of her cruise; that on her arrival at Melbourne she was received in the most cordial manner by the officials and people at that port, and had every facility afforded to obtain supplies and make repair; that the officers of the *Shenandoah* were entertained on shore, and in their turn entertained the officials of Melbourne on board the *Shenandoah*; that Capt. Waddell entertained privately on the *Shenandoah* the Governor of Melbourne; that the Government Engineer at Melbourne was on the vessel two or three times a day, and if he did not superintend the repairs that were being made, at least gave them the benefit of his advice; that at the time they left Melbourne they had more than forty persons stowed away on board the vessel, all of whom were enlisted and enrolled upon the ship's articles before they were out of sight of land; that notwithstanding they received information of the surrender of Lee and the termination of the war as early as the month of June of this year, they still went on burning and destroying all vessels they fell in with sailing under the United States' flag, and after receiving this information captured no less than nineteen vessels, all of which were either bonded or burned.

The following is Temple's account of the manner in which the release of the British portion of the crew of the *Shenandoah* was effected when the vessel was in charge of the *Donegal*:

"We arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th of November, as above stated, and anchored in the river Mersey, near Her Majesty's ship *Donegal*. We came up with the Confederate flag flying. Just as we anchored a lieutenant from the *Donegal* came on board. After conversing with Capt. Waddell he left, and soon after Capt. Paynter of the *Donegal* came; he remained about an hour, and as he passed the side of the ship said he would telegraph Earl Russell and let Capt. Waddell know the answer as soon as he got it. That night a company of marines, with two officers, from the *Donegal* came on board and took possession of the vessel. These men from the *Donegal* would not permit any of the officers or men to leave the vessel. That night Capt. Whitehead of Liverpool sent off to the ship two barrels of ale, one of porter, a lot of fresh beef, fresh mutton, a large supply of vegetables, eggs and cheese, enough for all hands, and two or three tubs of butter, with plenty of fresh bread. This was received on the vessel, and all hands partook of it. The next night Jones & Co. (or Jones, Highat & Co.) sent us off a boat-load of provisions, &c.; but the custom-house officers would not permit it to come on board. Capt. Paynter visited the ship frequently; on the morning of the day we were released he came, and as he was going he said, "Men, you need not be impatient; you will soon be released, probably this evening. I am doing all in my power to obtain it for you. As soon as the formalities are got through with, and I receive the proper instructions, I will do it." That evening, the 8th of November, he came on board in a tug-boat. As he came on board he said, "I have come to release you, my men." He was cheered by the men. He went immediately aft. The men were all mustered. While we were mustering and making preparations to go aft, Capt. Waddell sent some of the marines among the men to tell them they were all to be Southerners when their names were called. I was myself told this by a marine by the name of John Ivors, who told me the Captain had sent him to tell all the crew. On being mustered aft in the presence of Capt. Paynter and Lieut. Whittle, in consequence of this information, we all stated that we were Southerners when our names were called. The mode was this: We were all mustered on one side of the vessel. Lieut. Whittle called our names and number, and as each man was called he passed in front of Capt. Paynter, who addressed to each, "What countryman are you?" All the Englishmen, Scotch, or Irish, answered that they were Southerners. The other foreigners answered according to their nation. As soon as this was done we were told to get into the steamer as quickly as possible, which we did, and were then landed at Liverpool. No parole was asked or taken from us. We were told we were at liberty. Mr. Lynch, the carpenter, married an English woman some time before our cruise commenced, and was living before, and is now living in Liverpool. On Thursday or Friday after we were landed, James Baines, a merchant of Liverpool, sent for all the officers of the *Shenandoah* to come to his office.

In a dispatch to Sir F. Bruce of January 19, the Earl of Clarendon discusses Mr. Seward's protest. The Queen's government, he states, have had his dispatch under their consideration, in communication with the proper Law Advisers of the Crown; and he had to state that "it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to avoid expressing their surprise and regret at the tone and style which throughout characterize it. The dispatch imputes to Her Majesty's Government, in plain terms, a determination to disregard 'applications for justice' made by the United States Government, and an intention to shelter from the punishment due to their offence persons known to be guilty of piracy. Her Majesty's Government think that by not replying to this extraordinary and unfounded charge, they shall best consult their own dignity, and exhibit their desire to maintain friendly relations with the Government of the United States."

Lord Clarendon points out that the British Government had never advanced the fact that none of the crew of the *Shenandoah* were British subjects, as a reason for not prosecuting them for piracy, foreigners guilty of that crime being as amenable to our courts as natural-born subjects. It was only with reference to the Foreign Enlistment Act that the question of nationality was raised. He observes that Mr. Seward does not commit himself to the assertion that Her Majesty's Government were in possession of evidence to show that any of those persons who formed the crew of the *Shenandoah* when she arrived at Liverpool were natural-born British subjects; and as a matter of fact, it is certain that Her Majesty's Government were not in possession of any such evidence; nor could such a fact be presumed in the absence of evidence against individuals coming to Liverpool on board a Confederate ship of war, and not shown to have enlisted within Her Majesty's dominions. As to the charge of piracy, upon which the war, but to designate as piracy all the captures made by that vessel during the whole course of the war, and endeavors to support that pretension by the allegation that she was throughout a "British vessel." But such a view is opposed to universally acknowledged principles of law, for the commander and crew of a vessel, commissioned as a public ship-of-war by a revolutionary government which has been recognized as a belligerent power by neutral nations cannot be charged in a neutral country with piracy merely for capturing and destroying the ships of the other belligerent. It is also opposed to notorious and indisputable facts, for the *Sea King* was transferred and delivered by her former British owners and Commander to agents of the Confederate States, by whom she was purchased in order that she might be employed and commissioned by and in the service of those States, and was actually so employed and commissioned as a public ship-of-war under the name of the *Shenandoah* from a period antecedent to the first capture made by her down to the close of the war. "It cannot be too distinctly understood that no charge of piracy could possibly be preferred or entertained against this vessel under these circumstances by Her Majesty's Government or in the courts in this country, unless it had been satisfactorily shown that this ship willfully continued to seize and destroy United States vessels after she was apprised of the termination of the war. But there is a further answer to the allegation that the *Shenandoah* is to be regarded as having been, while making war upon the United States, a British vessel.' When she arrived at Liverpool, Mr. Adams, on the 7th of November, 1865, requested Her Majesty's Government to take possession of her, with a view to deliver her into the hands of his (the United States) Government, taking notice at the same time of the belligerent character which, in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, she had possessed, though suggesting that there might be grounds for taking criminal proceedings against the persons on board, either because her 'ravages appeared to have been continue' after her claim to a belligerent character had, at all events, ceased, or because several of those persons were 'British subjects.' If she had been been British-owned, as Mr. Seward now desires to represent, the Government of the United States could have had no possible claim or title to her, even though she might have been guilty of piracy, nor could the crown of Great Britain have acquired any title to or disposing power over her, by means of any surrender of Capt. Waddell in the port of Liverpool, or by any other means short of a regular forfeiture and condemnation by process of law."

Lord Clarendon declares that at the time when the case of the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* was dealt with, the British Government had no evidence showing or tending to show that the crime of piracy had been committed. If the agents of the United States in this country, or any other persons, were in possession of evidence on which a charge of piracy against the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* could have been supported against a magistrate, it was competent for them to have themselves preferred such a charge, and to have obtained a conviction thereon in due course of law.

In another despatch of the same date Lord Clarendon refers to the affidavit of W. A. Temple, and states that some of his allegations are such as to call for further inquiry, and that prosecutions will be instituted against any British subjects as to whom Temple's evidence can be confirmed. Inquiries are also to be instituted respecting the conduct of the officers of Government at Melbourne.

Mr. Adams replies: "Whatever may be the weight attached to that evidence in a court of law, I have no reason to presume that, after the experience of preceding trials under the Enlistment Act, my Government would desire to be understood as furnishing it in the expectation of such use. The present object is, if possible, to establish the truth, so far as it may be obtained from the best sources, and to place it on record in a permanent form."

In the last of these communications Lord Clarendon declares that "Her Majesty's Government will gladly coöperate with yours in establishing the truth, not only as regards the *Shenandoah*, but in whatever may tend to render clear and practical the obligations of neutral nations."

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

Dispatch of the French Minister at Washington to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

From the Paris Moniteur, Feb. 9.

Washington, Jan. 23.

Monsieur le Ministre: The intelligence received during the last few days from the Rio Grande, through the medium of the New-Orleans journals, would be exceedingly grave if worthy of entire confidence. Happily it is greatly exaggerated, and I hasten to inform your Excellency that the Under Secretary of State has already given me proof that, whatever the facts may be, the Government will enforce respect for neutrality by the military authorities, to whom the most precise and rigorous orders have already been sent.

According to the telegraphic dispatches received here the day before yesterday, sixty men of a negro regiment stationed on the lower part of the river left their camp on the night of the 5th of January, and crossing the water, succeeded, doubtless owing to an understanding with parties in the town, in taking possession of Bagdad, which was immediately pillaged by the soldiers taken prisoners, who then declared themselves Liberals, and by the negroes come from Texas. A vessel anchored in the river was at the same time attacked, but without success. When informed of these facts, the General in command at once sent troops to Bagdad, the pretended garrison of which had retired to the upper part of the town, and had taken temporary possession of it, in order to prevent the continuance of the disorder. He had also given directions to deliver the place to Imperial authority when it should present itself. As soon as these facts came to my knowledge, I went to Mr. Hunter, who fills the functions of Secretary of State, to demand explanations as to the conduct of the troops charged to maintain order on the frontier, and to prevent, as he had often repeated to me, all infractions of the laws of neutrality. The State Department had not yet received any official news; but, on hearing the rumor of the capture of Bagdad by fillibusters, Mr. Hunter had at once applied to the Minister of War for information.

The next day I returned to the Ministry to learn the real state of affairs, and Mr. Hunter then showed me a series of telegraphic dispatches addressed by Gen. Sheridan to Mr. Stanton, and which are of the most satisfactory kind. Gen. Sheridan, attributing the late unwarrantable proceedings to the efforts of an American named Crawford, who, pretending to be a Mexican General, has been for some time endeavoring to raise troops for Juarez, announces that he is going to have him arrested, as well as one Reid, who calls himself a colonel of Juarez and head of Crawford's staff. The letters published by the journals suffice to show the part played by these individuals, and to justify their arrest. One thing most difficult to understand is, that Gen. Weitzel should have thought proper to enter into official correspondence with the pretended Gen. Crawford.

However the case may be, Gen. Weitzel no longer holds command, and the correspondence of Gen. Sheridan is to us satisfactory evidence not only of the intention of the Government to maintain neutrality, but of the determination of the General to strictly execute the orders which he has received to that effect. While awaiting more ample information, I must renew to your Excellency the assurance that the Government is firmly resolved not to be drawn into a conflict with us by the fillibusters and agents of Juarez.

It is to be remarked that Gen. Sheridan concludes his last dispatch with expressing doubts as to the propriety of having sent troops to Bagdad to preserve the town from pillage, and with saying that he nevertheless hopes the Imperialists will not be offended at that step, as it was taken for them, and in their interest. In fact, as I have already said, the officer in command was ordered to retire only before the Imperial authority to which Bagdad belonged prior to the surprise. If, as I hope, the authorities on the other side of the frontier understand the situation, this incident will have had here, on the whole, a salutary effect, by proving to the American Government the urgent necessity of providing against the recurrence of similar facts. The consequences of this affray will be disastrous to its authors.

Accept, &c., MONTHOLON.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From Amsterdam Mr. W. H. Kirberger informs us that it is his intention to publish a new monthly magazine, having the title of *Kirberger's English and American Literary Record*. The proprietor says that the magazine, to be published on the 15th of every month, will "be so generally circulated through the Netherlands that all persons in any way interested in the literature of England and America will be able to find therein a monthly summary of the more important productions of the English and American Press."

Sir John Lawrence has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favor of Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand, and Samarcand before they turn back.

Mr. William Harvey, the well-known wood-engraver, one of Thomas Bewick's favorite pupils, died at Richmond recently in his seventieth year. Since 1824 his time has been chiefly occupied in designing illustrations for books, and his delineations of animal life are greatly admired.

"Woman's rights" will have an organ in Paris. A new journal is announced under the title of the *Columbine*, the editor of which is Mlle. Suzanne Lagier, with Mme. de Chabrillan for sub-editing, which is to advocate the equality of the sexes.

The statement has been made that a vast collection of letters, notes and memoranda, said to fill ten large chests, illustrative of the literary life and labors of Walter Savage Landor, has been handed over to Mr. John Forster, as the materials from which to write the poet's life.

It is asserted in dramatic quarters that Mr. Fechter contemplates a voyage to America about Easter, and that Mr. Boucicault will probably take the Lyceum.

The Abbé Listz's oratorio of "Sainte Elizabeth" is to be performed at Munich, conducted by Herr Von Bulow, the son-in-law of the composer.

A new Bohemian opera, "Brambosi v. Cecach," by M. F. Smetana, has been produced at Prague with riotous success.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE WATCH-TOWER.

From Once a Week.

In almost every German town there is a watch-tower; sometimes it is a separate building, but generally the highest church-tower is used for this purpose; if a fire should by any chance break out, whether by day or by night, the watchman is sure to observe it, if he is, as he should be, at his post, and he forthwith tolls a bell which sets all the large bells in the town going in an incredibly short space of time. This is called Sturm Glocke, and doubtless many a "song of the bell" could be written about such, since Schiller composed his poem, which forcibly describes a calamnity so often occurring, yet bringing with it ever new terror and dismay. The outburst of these dreaded tongues is followed in many places, as in Saxe-Weimer, by the firing of cannon, two such signals being given if the accident happens in the town itself, and one only if beyond the gates, or in a neighboring village. In the former case, this explosion is succeeded by blowing of trumpets, shouting, and barking of dogs, or after a while this Dutch concert is somewhat drowned by the bassoon-like rumbling of the heavy fire-engines drawn by their four or six black steeds along the rough-pitched stone pavement. To be thus awakened, after one's first sleep, is, it is needless to say, far from agreeable; it was long before I could compose myself to rest again, after my first experience in this way. The watchman with his family, if he should possess one, lives rent free in his airy castle, is supplied with firewood and lights, and is allowed a certain stipend. Those who have been accustomed to the tower-life do not often willingly descend to take up their abode amongst ordinary mortals. I have been told by an old couple, who had given up the watch to take to some more lucrative occupation, that the change of air agreed with them so ill, and that they had so strong an impression that they must be suffocated if they remained below, as to induce them to return to their home in the clouds. The woman told me that her mother had been born, married and died in a tower, and that she had followed in her steps in two instances, and hoped to do so in the third, when her time came. "Down in the town," said she, "there is always so much gossipping and backbiting going on, and I dare say that I should become as bad as the rest if I lived there; but up in my loft there is peace and fresh air, and we do not trouble ourselves about our neighbors, indeed, we scarcely feel that we have any to trouble about.

I happened, in the early part of last Autumn, to be visiting the chief town of Ober Hessen; Giessen, whose university I was wishing to see, and after satisfying my curiosity as to that ancient receptacle of learning, I turned my steps toward the still more ancient watch-tower, from whose height, I was told, I should get a good view of the surrounding scenery, so justly esteemed for its beauty. On reaching the dwelling-part of the building, I was greeted by the observant occupant himself, who at my request escorted me to the gallery, which was a wide one; and arranged in rows around the outer side, stood a number of flowering shrubs and plants. This sudden and unexpected burst of brightness was a glad surprise to the eye, after resting so long upon the cold gray gloom of the stone walls and steps during the ascent, and it was with something of the same kind of feeling that a released prisoner must experience when he steps from his dungeon into the free air of heaven, that I stepped out upon this little garden of fresh verdure and brilliant blossoms, hanging as it were in the sky; and the view here was a still greater surprise, for indeed it is a fine and comprehensive one. To the right, the Schiffenberg, with its old church rising bare from behind its wooden ascent, among whose wandering paths the townsfolk love to disport themselves on Sundays and feast days. To the left, Gleiberg, on whose summit stands an ancient though lately repaired tower, the Sieben Hügeln, and the river Lahn flowing round by the hill and ruin of Badenburg; in the middle distance fruit orchards lying warm and ruddy in the ripening August sun. The Germans call this month "*der koch monat*," the grapes being then supposed to undergo a process which turns their sour juice into the sunlit nectar which wine is capable of representing. After feasting my eyes on the landscape below, I turned toward the keeper of the little paradise on which I was standing, and complimented him upon the good taste which led him to adorn his balcony, so as to render it so attractive.

"Yes, Madame, this is indeed a pleasant place to sit down and repose in, when I get up here, away from the heat and bustle of the noisy, dusty world beneath. My wife brought the coffee here for breakfast, after which meal I smoked my pipe, and enjoyed the fresh morning air. Ah, in Spring-time, how delicious were those early hours, listening to the singing birds, beginning with solos and twitterings, and at length breaking into one gush of song! Yes, 'those May mornings are delightful,' the fruit trees one sheet of blossom, whose odor rising on the breeze excels any toilet perfumes that I know of. Here too, on Sunday afternoons and evenings in Summer, how charming it has been to sit, with my wife and children around me, watching the fading sky and the stars twinkle out one by one, and then, when all is hushed, and the world below asleep, oh! how I love to lie here and watch not only the town, as is my duty, but the moon as she glides behind the clouds, or sheds down her unveiled light from the deep vault above me. How often do I pity the poor townspeople, who have to breathe the thick, smoky, ill-smelling atmosphere under me, whilst I am inhaling the pure breath of Heaven. A friend of mine has remarked to me, that when he has anything of a perplexing nature to think about, or to determine, he likes to come up here, where, apart from all that distracts attention in the underworld, he can more readily come to a conclusion; and Herrn Hacklander" (the Dickens of Germany, you must know, reader,) "who once came up to look about him, told me, that this found balcony would be worth thousands of guldens a year to him. Yes, the place is nice enough to live in,—but." continued the watchman, with a sigh, "we cannot remain in it I am going to remove my furniture; my wife and the children are already gone away."

"What is your reason?" inquired I, becoming interested in the man.

"We have had so many frights, and such a fearful accident here, that my poor wife's nerves are quite broken down, and I fear for her intellect, if she were to live in this tower any longer. She and the little ones are now lodging with some neighbors, if I can call those such who live so far beneath us, and out of our range as it were. They shall never put foot in this place again. We have had now three frights, and it is in consequence of the last, and the accident which caused it, that I came to the decision of removing as soon as possible."

"Will you tell me about the three occasions on which you and your wife were so much alarmed?" I asked.

"Willingly," replied he, offering me a wicker seat. "Those flowers opposite to you, Madame, I placed as an additional protection to that of the iron railing, in consequence of the second fright we had, which happened about six months ago. But I will take them in order as they come. To begin with the first, which is as trifling an affair, compared with the second, as that is compared again with the third, the shock from which, I fear my wife will never entirely recover—to begin, I say, with the first, I must explain that we have a windlass, by which we draw up our firewood and water from below, and which is fixed in the upper landing of the tower; the rope attached to it passes through a hole in the building, along a leaden pipe, which holds it out at about six feet distance from the wall outside, from whence it is let down when required into the lane beneath. There is a large wooden tray which is hooked on to the rope, and filled with wood below; my wife and I, assisted by our eldest boy, generally hauled up the wood whilst the younger children, at least those who were old enough, for we have a large family, lowered the tray. We drew up our firing in this way once every day, usually in the afternoon or evening. We were thus employed one evening, when my wife remarked that the burden felt very light, and that those careless children of ours must have been playing about, and so neglected to fill the tray as full as usual. We had not long to wind, for the tray came up quickly, and on going up aloft to pull it over the balcony rails, which was our way of getting it in, to our astonishment and horror, instead of our firewood, we beheld a man—yes, a man! pale as death, and with black swollen hands hanging on by the long iron hook, which fastened the rope to the tray, which had swung round, and offered no longer any support in consequence. The luckless wight appeared to be almost in a fainting condition, and unable to speak from exhaustion. Had he moved a finger, he would have been in danger of falling, and it seemed to us, that ere we could possibly rescue him his strength must fail him, and he would become incapable of holding on any longer. The glazed look of terror in the poor fellow's eyes haunts me to this day. It was no easy matter to get him out of his predicament, as we found when we began to try, and it was a nervous touch-and-go work. Our hands trembled the more, from our conviction of the fact that the man's life entirely depended on our strength and the skill with which we exerted it. Recollect, the rope hung six feet from the wall, and that although it was an easy thing to fasten upon the large square surface of the tray, which came, of itself, much nearer, it was a very difficult matter to lay hold of the human being, hanging from the hook, at such a distance. Here was a dilemma: what was to be done? The process of letting him down by the windlass would have taken too long a time, I saw, for the man appeared to be on the point of swooning. An idea struck me! Rushing down-stairs, I quickly returned with my walking-stick, and—ah! was I too late?—it was the work of a second—life, or death, which was it to be?—which did it prove? the first of these contingencies, thank God. I succeeded in hitching the crooked handle of the stick into the man's belt, and, thus pulling him within range of us, we caught hold of him by the head and by the feet at once, and lifted him over the railings. He was one of the ballet-dancers, whom I happened, being myself engaged at the theatre, to know, and a married man with a family. As soon as he was safe, my wife let out upon him, scolding him soundly for his wickedness in frightening her and exposing his life, of which, for his wife and children's sake, he should have taken more care. She turned him down-stairs before he had half time to recover himself, telling him never to ascend, either by the outside or the inside, to our dwelling again. He had made a foolish bet, it afterward turned out, with some students who happened to be passing at the time the tray was let down, that he would get into it, and so get hauled up. He, however, little thought that there was any danger of the tray's turning round from under him when he had got part way up, as it did, or of the difficulty presented, of his getting into the balcony when once up at the top. His insufficient weight, and his position on the tray, had not balanced it properly, and owing to this his seat had slid from under him, and he had clung to the iron hook to save himself from falling. The next affair, which was more alarming in its way, happened in this wise. One day a servant-maid brought up a child about two years old. She was accompanied by a soldier; people did not always ring the bell, but if the door was open, they would pass through and on to the balcony. I did not always follow the visitors out, but as this party remained a longer time than was usual, I went up to see what they were about. The girl was, as I supposed, talking and laughing with her schatz (lover); but where was the child? ah! where? In going round the tower to look for it, I saw, to my unutterable horror, that the little fellow was standing on one of the stone buttresses which supported the balustrade, having evidently got out to it between a gap in the railings. No grown person could have found standing room where his little feet were perched. I felt a tingling sensation creep all over me—what should I do? My first impulse was to call out to the child, and to rush up to it to pull it away; but, on reflection, I felt almost sure that this would lead to fatal consequences, as the child would probably thus be frightened and fall over. What then, you will ask, did I do in this emergency? I laid myself at length along the floor, and creeping that way unperceived up to the spot where he stood, I cautiously reached one hand through the rails, and caught the child by the petticoats; then rising with the other, I lifted him over the balustrade, and thus effected the rescue. After I had him safe, I looked at him, and fancied that I had seen his black eyes and curly pate before, and when I noticed the initials on his pinafore I recognized the boy as belonging to an acquaintance of ours. I took him in my arms, and purposely avoiding the still preoccupied nurse-maid, carried the child down. He never ceased staring at me with his large eyes till I had restored him to his mother, who, I need scarcely tell you, overwhelmed me with expressions of gratitude; and this ring," pointing to a handsome signet which he wore, in the fashion of his country, on the fore-finger, "is a token of it. She and her husband then promised me to help me in any difficulty I might be in at any time, and we have now put their sincerity to the test, for my family are now receiving the good people's hospitality, sharing their roof and partaking of their bread until such time as I shall be able to procure a new one for them, which shortly I hope to do. But, to return to what I was telling you. It did not take long to carry the child home. On returning here, I found the servant in a fine state of alarm, having just discovered the loss of her charge. She was frantically rushing about, and now and then looking over the parapet. When she saw me, she sprang toward me, beseeching me to assist her to find the child. I told her to go below and seek for it under the tower in the yard; that she alone was responsible, and that I had nothing to do with this sad business. She, followed by the soldier, whom she was abusing soundly for taking up her attention so long, hurried down the stairs, and fearing that the child was killed (she had not stopped to look for it, I heard afterward,) not liking to face her master and mistress, ran straight back to her home in the Oden Wald. And now, madame, I am coming to the fearful accident which happened to us about a fortnight ago—the recollection of which makes it impossible for us to remain here. My wife was attacked by brain fever the day after that which I am going to relate took place, and from this she is only now slowly recovering. She was ill in bed when this happened, and when I left the tower on the afternoon of which I am going to speak she was asleep. I had to practise a difficult solo accompaniment for the opera that evening, and had in consequence gone to the theatre much earlier than usual. The children were all at school, excepting the two youngest, who were under the care of our maid-of-all-work. She had put the baby to sleep in its cradle in my wife's room, and had taken away the little boy, who is about two years and a half old, to put on his walking-dress, intending to take the child with her on an errand which she had to do in the town. She had, however, to wait until our oldest girl should return from school, as she could not leave my wife alone. After laying the child's clothes on a chair ready to put on, she took him with her to go and open the door to some one who had rung the bell, and had afterward been gossiping a long time on the stairs with this individual, who had proved to be a friend of hers, without paying proper attention to the little boy, who had in the meantime slipped back into the children's room. This was the clearest account of the matter that I could get given me, when I came to inquire afterward of the servant how it was that she could have been so negligent. My wife told me that she awoke some time after I had gone (it must have been with a strange presentiment that some evil had befallen our boy,) and getting out of bed as quickly as she could, she ran out on the landing-place, exclaiming: "My Ludwig—my Ludwig—where is he?" The servant, running up from the stairs, explained that he had been by her side only an instant ago, and that he could not be very far off. My wife and the servant then searched in every direction for him, but no Ludwig was to be found. In the nursery there was a chair standing by the window; and on it a little shoe, one of his, was lying. A sudden fear took possession of my wife; she tottered to the window, which was open, and, after a moment's hesitation, an instant of dread to know the worst, the truth—which she suspected—she looked out, and there, on the pavement, 200 feet below, lay the body of her child—for alive he could not be. Rushing down stairs just as she was, in her night dress, my poor wife ran wildly into the little narrow street or lane which lay immediately under the window from which the dear child had fallen. This was not much used as a thoroughfare, and at the moment she reached it there happened to be nobody there. How shall I express to you, madame, the surprise—the consternation of my wife and the servant—when, on hurrying to the spot where they expected to behold the child's shapeless mangled corpse, they found nothing. Here was a mystery to be solved! By this time the screams of the two women had roused the attention of the neighbors, who came running to them from the next street, close by.

"Where, where, is the child?" was the reiterated cry passed on from mouth to mouth, till at last the lane was full of people asking each other the same question. Some of them, not knowing the immediate cause of my wife's distress, and struck by her unusual appearance, believing her mad, laid hold of her, and forcing her back into the building and up into her room, endeavored to quiet her the best way they could. But no one could answer her repeated question, "Where is my Ludwig? where is his poor body?" Ah, where indeed was it! Before she had well-nigh been carried up stairs, however, a woman who had with breathless haste made her way into the lane, hurried up, saying that she had something important to say, and on being admitted, she forthwith told my wife that she had seen the child fall from one of the upper windows, and had instantly hastened down from the top of the house where she lived, and which commanded a partial view of the tower. There was, then, no doubt of his having fallen—no doubt of the poor child's destruction. But again the question: What had, what could have, become of the body? The general consternation increased, as indeed it well might; this was an unparalleled mystery. The woman who had seen him fall was of course more wonder-struck than the rest were, to find that the child was not to be found alive or dead. After receiving this intelligence, it was of course perfectly hopeless to make any further search for the poor child in the tower, for, as he had been seen to fall he could not be anywhere inside the dwelling: the body must be sought for, *must* be found out of the tower, that was clear to the astounded assemblage in my wife's room. A messenger was dispatched to tell me that something had happened at home to require my immediate return. I was taking my part in the overture to the opera, and the curtain was about to draw up in obedience to the sound of the bell, when I was thus interrupted. Dropping my violin, I made my way out of the theatre with trembling limbs and a sinking heart, conjecturing all kinds of dreadful misfortunes to have happened. By the time I reached our little street, I could hardly get by for the mob, which was filling it up to the very door of the tower and part of the way up the steps. But as soon as I was recognized, way was made for me with one consent. On all sides I heard 'There is the child's father!' It was then something which had happened to one of the children. My suspense was soon ended, when I heard from my wife and those around her what had happened. I immediately determined to go at once to the police, and instigate a proper inquiry as to the child; when, just as I was going out of the tower, I man brushed by me, but, seeing who I was, turned and put into my hand—what? a child's hat and pelisse. These I instantly recognized as belonging to my little boy.

"'I live at the end of Tower Lane,' said the man: 'my little girl has brought me home these things, which she tells me she picked up about half an hour ago, as she was passing under the tower, and of course I thought they might belong to you.'

"It was then only the clothes that my wife had seen. A dawning of hope began to awaken within me: was it possible that the woman had mistaken the clothes falling for the child falling, and that it was all untrue, and the dear child would still be found?

"I went immediately back to my wife and the people up stairs, amongst whom the woman who said she had seen him fall was still loitering. I put some eager questions to her, but her replies banished all hope. She told me that she had been watching my little boy for some time playing at the window, and that she had seen him throw out first the hat, and then what seemed to her like some garment, and seeing that he was leaning over to look at the things drop, she had turned to come away and to warn us about him, when, casting a last look at the window before doing so, she saw the child tumble out of it, and then she made as much speed to tell us as possible.

"Her account appeared to be very connected, and we felt that it was all too convincing. There was only just this one little incongruity in her tale, and that was, that the clothes were seen lying under a different window, though one close at hand, to that from which the woman said she saw him throw them out.

Night was advancing by this time, and getting rid of the numerous sympathizing intruders upon our privacy, I shut the door upon the world, and, closeted with my wife, whom I succeeded in somewhat quieting, we gave ourselves up to our grief; and various were our conjectures as to the probable or possible fate of our poor little Ludwig. Some of my friends had informed the police, and emissaries were sent in every direction to endeavor to procure tidings of the child's body, whose disappearance seemed to be so perfectly unaccountable. At length I persuaded my wife to lie down; the bigger children some kind neighbors had taken charge of to lighten our cares in our distress; the baby, therefore, alone remained. I had carried the little creature in to my wife, and had laid it in her arms to comfort her; and as she was gazing on its calm face as it slept, her tears began to flow, which was what I wanted. I knew that nature would in this way relieve itself, for I feared, as I have said before, for her reason. Ay, madame, such things have driven people mad before now; and it is to the wonder of all that she retains her senses after all she has gone through. I saw that my wife was very quiet, and fancying she had dropped into a kind of sleep, I slipped out of the room, and calling the servant to bring a light, I determined once more to search the place thoroughly, inside and out, although this had, they told me, been done before. We visited the cellar and every nook and corner that could be thought of, but all to no purpose; no, it did really appear as if this extraordinary affair would never be cleared up. No news came from the town, from any of the messengers employed in the inquiry and, it was with a heavy despairing heart that I returned to my wife. As soon as I entered the room, she put up her finger, whispering—'Listen; stand there by the bed.' Doing as she desired me, I looked at her in wonder at her meaning, and fearful that her mind was wandering.

"'Do you hear anything, Wilhelm?' said she.

"'Yes, wife, I do hear something, and it sounds very like a human voice—a child's voice crying out in distress.

"It seemed to come from somewhere out the walls.

"'Yes,' said my wife, 'as soon as you were gone, and all was quiet, I fancied I heard it first.'

The sound was faint, as if distant, and as of a child wailing and calling for help. We opened the window, and could hear it more distinctly. It did not seem to proceed from either over or under our window, but from somewhere at the side of the walls. We took our light and went into the children's room, the window of which was opened; but, though we could hear the sounds more distinctly, still we could see nothing, and following what we fancied must be the direction of the cries, we went on into a room near this one, and only divided by a small passage. This little room was used for lumber and for drying clothes, and was locked up, but the servant had been there sorting clothes for the wash that morning, and had evidently left it open after her. We had over and over again searched in this, as well as in every part of the dwelling. The sounds now became much more intelligible, and going to the window, which was open—it often was left open to enable the clothes to dry we could clearly distinguish a child's voice crying out, 'Mamma, Sophie,' the name of our servant. Our hearts leaped for joy: it was our darling's voice. His cries, heartrending as they were, and hoarse with long screaming, were like the music of the spheres to us. They appeared to ascend from somewhere underneath the window; we threw the light from our candle down upon—what? Upon something dark below—some large object against the wall, about six feet from the window-sill. When our eyes had become accustomed to the uncertain light we behold our child sitting in our large water-tub. We did not, you may be sure, linger long over our exclamations of wonder and of joy, and quickly pulled up the bucket with its precious burden. You are, doubtless, madame, anxious to know how it came that the bucket happened to be hanging in that way—also how it was that the woman who had seen the child fall did not remark it. I will explain both. I found that our boys, hearing there was a grand wash in prospect for the day after, had taken the bucket from the place where it usually was kept, and had suspended it from some large iron staves, which were used for hanging on the double windows we were obliged to use in the Winter. This they did, knowing that there was no soft water in the large rain-water butt in the yard—the season having been remarkably dry—for the purpose of collecting the rain which had been threatening to descend that morning. The woman's window opposite only commanded a partial view, as I told you before, of the tower; and upon visiting her room, which I afterward did to see, I was aware of the impossibility of her seeing the bucket, for another roof came between, and only the window and about four feet beneath it of wall were discernible from her window. Nor was the bucket to be seen from the lane, for the window from which it hung was at the side of the tower. The wind must have blown the hat and pelisse aside as they were falling, and they had alighted under the window in the children's room, from whence my wife had discovered them lying in the lane. The west wind had been blowing hard all the day. In these sudden emergencies, people seldom reason logically, if they reason at all, but of course a little quiet survey of the bearings of the case would probably have led to an earlier *dénoument* of the misery. The little boy had been playing with some toys at the lumber-room window, and had dropped his little horse-and-cart into the bucket, in endeavoring to recover which he must have fallen—for we found the toy lying under him when we took him out. The clothes which he had thrown out were, it appears, those which the servant had laid upon a chair in the nursery ready to put on the child, and which he must have carried over into the lumber-room with him. These are the three frights and the accident which are the cause of our determination to leave our home in this tower, Madame; and, now you have heard about them, I think you cannot wonder at our decision."

The watchman, before I left him, gave me a manuscript, containing his mother's story, which, though interesting, is too long to give here. I hurried away from the tower, feeling that it was, perhaps, an ill-omened place, yet, that if haunted by spirits, they were not altogether of an evil sort; and though mischievous, ready to undo the worst of their tricks. I was not sorry, when I returned to my own home, to know, that as we live on the parterre, our children are pretty safe, even if they should fall.

REAL BRIGANDS.

From All the Year Round.

The poetic brigand of noble impulses and elevated intellect, who has been driven to a lawless life by the oppression of man, and who is merely a hero turned the wrong side out—that mysterious and glorious creature who sits on a rock talking to himself, and apostrophizing the moon, his mother, and the distant sheep-bells below, while confiding Medora or devoted Gulnare watches for his coming or waits on his moods—that courtly gentleman of the greenwood, who is brave to his foes, generous to the vanquished, and chivalrous to woman, is doubtless a very fascinating personage, especially to the young; but the real brigand, seen as he is, and not through the softening haze of romance, is a different creature. A greedy, truculent, half-starved coward, whose life is one of perpetual fear, who shivers with terror if the troops be within hail, and whose greatest exploits are performed by overwhelming numbers against defenceless passers-by—a mean thief stealing shirts and stockings and bits of stale bread from a helpless captive—a savage, now gorging himself with meat, and now fainting for want of food—inexpressibly dirty and shabby—brutal to the woman who has temporarily united herself to him—alternately the tyrant and the victim, the extortioner and the prey of the peasant—the bandit, as Mr. Moens found and has described him, is about as repulsive a ruffian as one would wish not to see anywhere; the brigand of romance and reality having no more resemblance to each other than Voltaire's Huron has to the stamping grunting rascal who quails before a "medicine-man" with a bladder rattle, but who takes the scalp of a fallen enemy as his version of "Who's afraid?"

There never was a book which took all the romance out of a thing more completely than this dashing and unaffected narrative of the English traveler who went down to Pæstum, and fell among thieves by the way. From the first page to the last there is not a single trait of heroism to enliven the prosaic brutality of the men. Nothing but hardship, selfishness and fear. Like the savage, whose mode of living he affects, the brigand's whole existence is one of suspicion and terror. He is afraid of everything—of sickness, of death, of the peasants, of the soldiers, of his kinsfolk, of his wife. At every turn some peril, beyond the usual peril of human life, meets him face to face; and familiarity, far from producing contempt of danger, only serves to sharpen his faculties in the perception of it, and to keep his fears forever alive. Even in the ordinary danger of their trade they are cowards. When the soldiers were once close to some of them, "Pavoni's teeth were all chattering, and he was as white as a sheet; Scope was the same, and lying on the gronnd; and Antonio was in such a state of fear and shaking that he kept striking his gun against the rocky sides of the cave, and making a great noise, to the dismay of all. I sat down on a stone, and to reassure them, said, 'Courage, courage; eat a little;' and, to set the example, took some bread and meat out of my pocket, and began eating it. My doing so enraged them to a great extent, and they said, 'What a fool you are to begin to eat when you will be dead in two minutes!'"

Indeed, the self-possession of this Englishman, and his contempt of death and danger, stand out at all times in startling contrast to their incessant fear; and this, together with his quickness of observation, his power of enduring fatigue, his cool good temper, and his "cleverness" of hand and eye, gave him a certain hold on their esteem and rough good-fellowship, which probably saved him from many a torture. For he was not ill-treated on the whole. The band itself fared ill. Hunted by the soldiers into a strange country where they were not sure of the peasantry, by whose connivance alone they exist; without shelter at all times; often without food; living like wild beasts driven from lair to lair, they had but a bad time of it. Except in the thievings and ill-humor of two worthies, Pepino and Scope, the Englishmen shared the fortunes of the rest pretty equally. There was always the great difference of state which could not be got over—that he was a prisoner, and had to be watched and guarded, and hidden out of sight, (which was not always easy, seeing that he was the tallest of the band, and towered a head and shoulders above any of them,) while they were companions, with guns, money, wives and a certain amount of freedom, always stopping short of the liberty to escape or to betray their comrades.

The five brigandesses, with their short cut hair, and dressed like the men, looked so like boys, that it was some time before Mr. Moens found out they were women. They were not a very fascinating quintette of womanhood, though not the bloodthirsty creatures they are often depicted: being just a group of strong-limbed active coarse-minded young women, able to bear an immense amount of privation and fatigue, but in no way remarkable for devotion, heroism, melancholy, or any other form of tragic sentiment. One girl though, poor Concetta, the chattel of Cicco Guange, showed immense courage and a kind of red Indian stolidity of endurance, when her arm was broken by an accidental shot from one of the band. She bore the pain without flinching, not uttering a sound of complaint, but merely clenching her teeth together, and hissing through them when they were dressing her wound with a pair of scissors. And even when gangrene set in, and she was compelled to come down into the plains and give herself up to the authorities, and her arm was amputated, "she had so much nerve that she refused chloroform, and neither groaned nor complained. The only sign she gave of suffering was clenching her teeth. When the surgeons left her, she said, 'Remember, I had eighteen napoleons about me when I came here; I must have them again when I am well.'"

Two of the five women belonging to Manzo's band carried guns, the other three revolvers. Their chief office seemed to be, to mend rent clothing, and to hem batches of new handkerchiefs, when they could get then—a gaily-colored handkerchief being the brigand's gala dress; but for all womanly work of cooking, washing, baking, or the like, they were absolutely useless. The men were generally both butchers and cooks, when they managed to either steal or buy a sheep or a goat, while the peasants do all the rest—and at a rather larger profit than they could get by dealing with honester folk.

"All the time I was in their hands," says Mr Moens, "I used to inquire the prices of various articles of food in the towns, and got a very accurate idea of what the brigands paid for them; a pezzo, their term for a ducat, equal to three shillings and fourpence, was the peasants' ordinary price for a loaf weighing two rotoli (equal to about three and a half pounds English;) this costs from threepence to sixpence in the towns, according to whether it was made of rye, maize or wheat, but it made no difference in the price paid by the brigands. A coarse cotton shirt cost them two and a half ducats, or eight shillings and fourpence; and washing one a ducat, or three shillings and fourpence; each cartridge for a revolver cost the same, and everything else in proportion. From a calculation I made when with them, I do not think that a band consisting of from twenty-five to thirty men would spend less than four thousand pounds a year for absolute necessaries, and the rest of their spoils would be lent out among their friends in the country at ten per cent. interest. I recommended them to try Italian five per cent. stock, as being safer than lending money on personal security. But they said they never lost any, and they feared the stock being confiscated by government."

Thus, the peasant is the great supporter and the great gainer by brigandage; though on the other hand it may be said that the risk he runs in carrying on any correspondence with the brigands renders it absolutely necessary that he should be well paid to render it worth his while. Indeed, between the authorities on the one side, with fine and imprisonment, or even death, as the punishment for collusion with the brigands—and the brigands on the other; with a vendetta carried out to the last extreme should any information be given to the authorities, and irreparable damage done to the standing crops, to whole villages, and to individuals should there be persistent refusal to forward supplies—the poor peasant has a difficult time of it. Very wary walking between his two hard task-masters is necessary to keep his place in life.

Then, the brigands are generally old comrades and countrymen: with numberless small ties of friendship, relationship, and old association among the peasants—themselves, for the most part, brigands undeveloped. An unlucky thrust with the stiletto has made the one, and the same cause would make the other; public opinion in the plains and villages not bearing hardly on the "companions," but very much the reverse; high payment, defiance of the law, a picturesque uniform when clean and gay, and the repute of deeds of daring, (never mind the actual cowardice,) being generally sufficient to enlist popular sympathy for any body of men extant.

But, after all, the peasants are really as criminal as the brigands themselves, for it is from them and the vetturini that these gentlemen gain their knowledge of the goings and comings of rich travelers—foreign and home-bred—and that if there were no such scouts and spies among the unsuspected, the career of the real criminals would soon be brought to a stand-still. Information to begin with, and food to follow—with the reward of enormous prices for all they do—the peasants are the mainstays and supports of brigandage, and against them as the tap root should the vigilance and the vengeance of government be directed.

Mr. Mocus says but little concerning the presumed political connection between the brigands and Rome and the Ex-King. Certainly no part of his ransom, he believes, went either to Rome or to any part of the Province of Palermo. He saw it himself paid and distributed, each man present at the time of the capture getting his share, and a certain percentage kept back for the general expenses of the band. But he was told by them that Apulia was the headquarters of brigandage, and that there they had a general named Crocco, who they said was in communication with Rome. He asked how many men this Crocco had under him, and was answered: "A thousand men and many captains, as well as six hundred men in the Basilicata." They also told him that in 1861 Spanish generals came to lead those fighting for Francis the Second against Victor Emanuel, and that one of them named Borjès had an enormous black beard, which they said he always held in his left hand when he drank milk, of which he was very fond. Their sympathies go decidedly with Bomba, in preference to Il Re Galantuomo; for once when the conversation was becoming dangerously personal concerning Mr. Moen's ears, and "his beard with his chin attached," to turn the subject he asked Manzo, the Captain, what they would do with Victor Emanuel if they caught him? "They all chuckled at such idea, and Manzo declared that he would have ten millions of ducats and then kill him. To Francis the Second, if they caught him, they said they would give a good dinner and then release him."

One of the most curious things in this account is to trace the gradual hardening of the system, and the elimination of all British-bred fastidiousness, as the unfortunate captive became more and more familiar with hardship. The day after their capture, Mr. Aynsley and Mr. Moens were offered a little piece of hard sausage called supersato; but after discussing its digestible qualities they gave it back, telling the brigands that it would not agree with them. They laughed, and the captain said: "They will like it by and by;" which truly came to pass. Mr. Moens never heard the last of this. It must have seemed strange to men who are thankful for a handful of Indian corn daily. who rejoice over a tough sheep or a lean and scraggy goat, and to whose palates anything that will keep body and soul together comes as acceptable food, if not a delicious luxury. A bit of supersato was a luxury to the brigands; and when their prisoners declined it, they felt much as we should feel if a pauper declined roast beef and plum pudding on the plea of indigestibility. As time went on, and starvation became a daily companion, nature broke up the pretty mosaic work of civilization and the culinary art; and raw onions, raw cabbage, dry hard bread, only too dry to be mouldy; a bone of half-raw meat, garlic, entrails, and even the rancid grease used for greasing their boots, all these things passed the ordeal of English taste, and were welcomed as means whereby to live. It is strange how quickly even the most highly civilized man resolves into the savage again when fairly under the harrow.

As a rule, Mr. Moens was treated tolerably well by the brigands, as has been said, but he had two tormentors, Pepino and Scope, and when left under their charge fared ill enough. Manzo was the Captain of the whole force, and was a bandit of somewhat more likeness to the popular ideal than the rest. He was handsome, fairly good tempered, prompt, and, in his own way, generous; always kind to his captives when not half maddened by disappointments respecting the arrival of the money, when there would be highly unpleasant scenes, and threats of ears and head, and the like, which did not tend to reassure the Englishman, though he generally answered: "As you please," and took the thing with perfect coolness. Manzo was not a man to be trifled with, either by his prisoners or his men. Indeed, from his men he exacted an obedience that left no question of a divided command.

One day "Guange, who had been a soldier in the Italian Army, and who had become a brigand merely for having been away from his regiment one day without leave, was having an altercation with one of his comrades, and, like these people, wished to have the last word. Manzo told him to be quiet, and just because he did not obey at once, he rushed at him, knocked him down, and kept hitting him and rubbing his face on the stones. Still Guange would not be quiet, until Manzo had pounded his face into a jelly, it being quite bruised, and bleeding freely. Even his gums were cut badly from the grinding against the ground. Manzo looked a perfect demon when excited; he curled up his lips, and showed all his teeth, and roared at his victim, jerking out his words. The implicit obedience generally shown to him by the members of his band was extraordinary. They loved him on account of his unselfishness as regards food, he being always willing to give away his own share, and they feared him because he had shown on one or two occasions that he did not scruple to shoot any of them on the spot if they refused to obey orders."

When the "order of release" came for the prisoner in the shape of the last installment of ransom, Manzo sent round the hat, in order that Mr. Moens should "go to Naples like a gentleman," and made up a sum of seventeen and a half napoleons, besides rings and other keepsakes. But this was not a very large percentage on a ransom of thirty thousand ducats; and the Englishman took all he could get, and asked for more, getting some things he wanted, but not others. He got Generoso's ring and knife—the knife that had already taken the lives of two men—giving in exchange the small penknife with which he had whittled out a spoon, and carved a cross, and made many other little matters, to the intense admiration and amazement of the brigands; but he just missed by an accident a very thick and long gold chain, for which he asked Manzo, and which he would have had, but that the gentleman was called away while he was taking it off to present to him. He got five rings in all, which Manzo's mother made him show two peasants after he was free, and which she evidently considered reflected great dignity on her as the mother of one who had shown such princely generosity.

But if times were more tolerable when Manzo was with his band, they were very intolerable when Mr. Moens was left with only a guard, while the Captain was off, either on a foraging expedition, or looking after those eternal installments which, though paid, could not be "lifted" because of the soldiery. When with Pepino's band especially, things went hard with him. As they were to have no share in his expected ransom, they looked upon him as a nuisance, and grudged every morsel of food they were obliged to give him. Pepino stole his drinking cup, his capuce or hood, in fact all he could lay his hands on, and they half starved him, making a point of speaking to him with the utmost brutality, and constantly threatening his life with their pistols, guns, and knives. One great game in which they indulged was thrusting their knives quickly between his body and his arms. Their captive says, "I never allowed myself to show the slightest fear, and always told them that it was nothing to die, it was soon over, and that the next world was far better. They all have the most abject fear of death, and I have always tried to impress them with the idea that Englishmen never fear to die, and that, if they wished it, they were perfectly welcome to take my life, as it would save me and my friends so much trouble. I felt sure that in a short time they would discontinue trying to frighten me, when they found out that I only laughed at their attempts, and ridiculed them for their fear of death."

It was the only thing to make them respect him, though another time it was a chance whether the English spirit would lead to good or evil for him. They were going up a very steep ascent, when Generoso, who was immediately behind Mr. Moens, "kept hitting and poking me with the barrel of his gun, because I did not ascend as quickly as he wished, though I was close behind the man before me. At last I turned round in a pretended rage, and with my stick in both hands, raised it over his head. He shrank back and brought his gun up to his shoulder with an oath. Two or three ran up, I caught hold of him, but at the same time they abused me, and seemed quite taken aback at the idea of a ricattato threatening one of themselves. I told them I walked as well as they did, and I would not be bullied, so it was no use attempting it—that they might kill me if they wished, and the sooner the better. I found this answer capitally, and I was never touched again while on the march, and it was from this moment that they began to respect me a little for my apparent disregard of death; and when we arrived at the camp-fire, it was immediately narrated how I had threatened to kill a *companion*, this being the term they always use when speaking of each other."

These camp-fires on the mountains are the really picturesque circumstance of a brigand's life, and when lying round them the only time when he is picturesque; for his uniform, which looks well enough when new, soon gets torn and dirty, and incomplete—this article being left behind in a sudden flight—that article falling as a legacy to an accommodating peasant who has taken it to wash or to repair, and on whose hands the unexpected appearance of troops finally throws the dangerous treasures—while, as for the gay foppery of rings, and chains, and colored scarfs, and kerchiefs, and all the rest of the stock adornments, they exist certainly, but they appear only on rare festal days, when the times are considered safe, and finery and jollity not out of season. But these times are very rare, the main object of a brigand's life being to procure food, either by "tithes in kind," levied in unfriendly districts, or by exchange and barter when the peasants are of a more commercial and obliging frame of mind, or as future ransom-money, in the shape of defenceless wayfarers with families who respect their ears, and would rather not have their heads sent to them in a paper parcel, while their bodies feed the wolves on the mountains. But round the fires at night—then Salvator Rosa lives again, and the brigand of the drama and the studio is in some sense realized. Swarthy men lying in every attitude round the blazing pile, their guns in their hands, their dark faces gleaming in the light, while hooded sentinels watch silently under the shadow of the rocks and through the long vista of the darkened trees, overhead the sky glistening with stars, and the old mountain echoes ringing to the sound of song and laughter; seen, just as a picture, the thing is well enough, and full of admirable material for artists and the like; but that is all. Any group of men, from soldiers to settlers, bivouacking in the open air, affords the same combination of light and line; and one need not go to melodramatic thieves even for studies after Salvator Rosa.

The dresses of the two bands, Manzo's and Pepino Cerino's, were sensible and wise-like enough, and with far more simplicity and less finery than is the current notion of a brigand's wardrobe. Manzo's men had long jackets, of stout brown cloth the color of withered leaves, with a most useful and generous arrangement of pockets; one pocket especially, in the back, being not unlike a pantomime clown's. Mr. Moens has seen a pair of trousers, two shirts, three or four pounds of bread, a bit of dirty bacon, cheese and other things, brought out thence, one by one, when a search was made for any missing article; it fact, it is the sac, or hand-bag of modern days sewed inside the coat, and not carried outside. The waistcoats, of dark blue cloth, were buttoned at the side, but had showy gilt buttons down the centre, and they, too, had an arrangement of pockets of great use; for in the lower were kept spare cartridges, balls, gunpowder, knives, &c., while above went the watch in one, and percussion caps in the other. The trousers were of dark blue cloth like the waistcoat, and were cut like other men's trousers. Cerino's band were in dark blue coats and trousers, with bright green waistcoats adorned with small silver buttons; and they all had belts for cartridges, &c., and all had hoods attached by a button to their jackets, which, however, were often lost in the woods, and always at a preminm when retained. They had wide-awakes; and one which Manzo gave to Mr. Moens, as being rather more sightly than his own, had inside it the label of Christy of Gracechurch-street, who happened to be the Englishman's own hatter when at home.

But the blessing of blessings to the brigands in the way of clothing is the capote, the large-hooded cloak worn in Italy by peasants, and familiar to all who have traveled on the Continent, as a general article of dress everywhere, with certain slight modifications of cut. Manzo gave Mr. Moens one of these capotes, but as time went on, and these and other things became scarcer, he had to share it at night with Pavone, one of the band, who had a habit of snoring, and who was not quite as fragrant as a bottle of eau-de-cologne. When the poor captive was ill, as he was once—so ill that he thought they would have "to dig a shallow hole to put his body in," he gave Pavone an uncomfortable night by "hitting him to stop his snoring, rolling myself round, and so dragging the covering from him, and groaning from the pain I suffered; but I must say for all that he was most forbearing." This bad fit of illness (diarrhœa) was cured by some cheese made of cow's milk. Lorenzo, another brigand, cured himself of fever by drinking a good-sized bottle of castor oil at one pull, and about ninety times as much quinine as would lie on a franc. This somewhat heroic remedy cut down in a day, a fever which had lasted a fortnight.

One of the causes which lengthened the captivity of Mr. Moens, was the belief of the brigands that he was a highly influential personage, related to Lord Palmerston, and of such importance that the Italian Government would pay his ransom, whatever the amount asked. Wherefore, they fixed it originally at a hundred thousand ducats for himself and Mr. Aynsley, equal to seventeen thousand pounds; then after a few minutes' conversation with Sentonio, "a tall, clumsy ruffian with black eyes, hair and beard," it was reduced to half, namely, fifty thousand ducats; but finally they accepted thirty thousand, which was a considerable reduction from the first demand. Many and great were the difficulties, not about raising the sum, but about transmitting it. The laws against paying ransom to the brigands, or trafficing with them in any way, are very severe; and as the capture of an English milord, a relation of Lord Palmerston, and the friend of the Italian Government, had created immense excitement, the whole country was scoured by soldiery, to the imminent risk of the poor captive's life, when they came to shots with the brigands. For, as he says, they always seemed to take special aim at him, as he was the tallest of the party; and he was thus in even more than equal danger with the rest, of a bullet through the heart. Their activity added to the prolongation of his captivity; for the brigands would not let him go without the money, and the money could not be brought up to the band; and so the whole thing was a game at cross-purposes and checked intentions, and an immense amount of suffering, mental and physical.

It was a tremendous moment for both Mr. Moens and his then fellow captive, Mr. Aynsley, when they drew lots as to which should be set free to go and raise the ransom. Mr. Moens held the pieces of wood which were to decide the lots and Mr. Aynsley drew. When he drew the fortunate longer one of the two "I must confess I felt as if I had been drawing for my life, and I had lost," says Mr. Moens. A minute afterward, the report of a gun—the bullet whizzing over the prisoner's head—told the band that the soldiers were upon them. Mr. Aynsley had met them, almost immediately after leaving the brigands, and they started in hot pursuit. No good was done; no good ever was done by the soldiers; only poor Mr. Moens slipped and fell in the general flight, nearly broke his arm, nearly got drowned, and was nearly shot; but finally escaped all these close chances to which his would-be rescuers subjected him, thanking God for his safety, but "feeling anything but charitably disposed toward the rulers who ought years ago to have cleared their country from these ruffians, instead of leaving them alone till they carried off an Englishman."

He never had any very good chance of escape save once; when, if he would have shot two sleeping men, and one other awake and at a distance, he might perhaps have got away. Scope was the one at a distance, he having moved away two or three yards from his gun in order to get into the sun while he was freeing his shirt of vermin. For the brigands, who rarely change their clothes, and never wash themselves, are, as might be expected, overrun with vermin to a most disgusting extent. Mr. Moens was inside a cave. Sentonio and Pavone had laid their carcases across the entrance, and Scope, as was said, had moved off to a little distance, two guns, one single, the other double-barreled, lay within reach of his arm; he might seize one and kill the two sleeping men, and Scope, too, if he threatened to move. It was a temptation, and he pondered over it—but his mind and heart revolted from a double, perhaps triple murder; his life was in no immediate danger; he fully believed that the ransom would be finally all settled; and, to turn away his thoughts, he opened the little book of Psalms he had with him, when his eye fell upon the passage, "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O Lord!" The words spoke home; he resolutely put the temptation behind him, amused himself with picking out the grains of wheat and rye from some ears he had plucked, and then a herd of cattle passing near woke the sleepers, and destroyed his only available chance of escape.

This same Pavone was a double murderer; for the first crime he had been imprisoned three years; but, repeating the amiable weakness, he had been afraid to face the authorities, and so took to the woods. His wife and children were in prison, that being the practice of the Italian Government concerning the families of brigands. He would have given himself up to release them, but that he was afraid of Manzo's vengeance against members of his family, all of whom would be murdered on the first opportunity if he had deserted. It is not an uncommon thing for the minor members of a band to give themselves up when they have amassed a certain sum of money, whereby they can be well fed while in prison for their term. This they call "retiring from business," and a very pleasant and profitable retiring it is.

Great care was taken that Mr. Moens should never see any of the peasants who came up to transact their small business with the brigands. It was a matter of indifference whether they saw him or not, but he was not to see them, so that he might not be able to recognize and thus bear witness against them, to the result of twenty years' imprisonment for them if detected. He had to sit out of the way, pull his capote over his face, lie on his back, go through all sorts of voluntary methods of blindness, when the bread, and the meat, and the ciceri, (a curious kind of pea, only one in a pod, and the name of which every one was obliged to pronounce on the night of the Sicilian vespers, when those who did not give it the full Sicilian accent were put down as French and killed,) the milk, and the washins, and the rosolio came up, and money was chinked out, and the band kept from starving, for that day at least. It was the one point of honor, also of common-sense precaution, with the brigands.

Gambling is the favorite brigand amusement; and they gamble, as they do all things, to excess. Manzo lost seventy napoleons at one toss; and the private shares of ransom-moneys change hands twenty times before finally dispensed and disbursed in the plains. They wished Mr. Moens to play with them, but he, shrewdly suspecting that it would be a case of "heads I win, tails you lose," tried the experiment with confetti. They lost, and laughed in his face when he asked them to pay up. On which he took the hint, and declined the heavier stakes. The day when the last of his ransom was paid, there was great gambling going on, and in a short time the money was nearly all in the hands of four men—the captain, Generoso, Andrea and Pasquale.

On the whole, now that the danger is past, the money gone and no real damage done to any one, it is an experience scarcely to be much regretted. The ears of Mr. Moens were saved, his limbs were saved, his life was saved; and for the "compliment" of a few thousands, he has had an experience and an adventure of startling magnitude in these prosaic times of ours. He has seen what no other Englishman of the time has seen, and has done what no one else has done, and has written a bright and charming book as the result; with one piece of advice as the moral, very patent to the reader—namely, do not travel with much luggage, whether consisting of photographic plates or not, and do not travel in brigand-haunted places at all, with luggage or without. The heavy baggage was in part the cause of the Englishman's disaster. Continentals do not understand our love of work and turmoil, and the only facts that seem to have at all shaken the belief of the brigands that they had captured a milord, were the blackened state of his hands, from his manipulation of photographic chemicals, and his flannel trousers—like those which Italian prisoners wear. But they got over these two shocks, pursued the even tenor of their faith, stuck to their text, and did not abate in their demands until the very last.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The "petroleum fever" takes a peculiar form in Scotland. In Great Britain oily or bituminous shale is found in a great many places, and the cost of labor is such that a good oil can be manufactured from it by distillation and sold as cheap, or cheaper than petroleum is sold in this country. Distilling operations have hitherto been carried on under the patent of Mr. JAMES YOUNG, but that lately expired and now grave Scotchmen, in all possible conditions of life, are plunging into the manufacture of "shale oil." Shopkeepers, agents, farmers, and adventurers of all sorts, who can raise money enough, (or perhaps not as sometimes in this country,) are leasing land, sinking pits, and putting up retorts with a vigor similar to that we have witnessed in the migration to our oil region. Some of these works have only 10 retorts but some possess as many as 300, and one is to add 500 to its already large provision. The price of oil has lately risen from about five to seven shillings American coin. This oil is beginning to come into pretty wide use on sea-going steamers instead of coal. Large quantities are shipped to China for this purpose, and the English Admiralty is reported to have given large orders in Scotland. The price for shale fields is usually calculated at so much per gallon. The famous Torbane-hill mineral yields 120 gallons to the ton, but ordinary shales from 35 gallons per ton upward.

Between Cape Clear in Ireland and the Great Amoor River in Asia there is an unbroken line of communication; also between Fraser's River, in British Columbia, and New-York. The length of the lines is about 14,000 miles, and the gap in the belt of communication around the world is about 8,500 miles. Mr. COLLINS, the proprietor of the overland telegraph state's that by his route there are but 39 miles of water intervening between New-York and Paris. The Emperor of Russia has agreed to continue the line on his side to Behring's Straits. As to the management of the line, repeating instruments will be introduced every 200 or 300 miles, which, without the aid of human touch, will transmit the message, giving it the force it had when it started. In calculating the business of the company, it must be considered that the sun will shine on the line for twenty-one hours and twelve minutes each day, and that of course will be the length of the company's day. The line will probably be completed in 1867.

Excellent results are obtained in the economical use of coal by feeding the fire from below, and thus burning the fuel from the surface downward instead of from below upward, as usual. The air admitted is heated somewhat by the lower strata of fuel before it comes in contact with the hot coals, which assists in a very marked manner the complete combustion of the carbon. In a puddling furnace which had consumed 41 cwt. of fuel, only 20 pounds of unburned residue was found. The modifications necessary to carry out this improvement under boilers are few and inexpensive, and the results so good that at the Gartness Works, near Glasgow, the weekly returns show a saving of one-third.

A new thermo-electric battery, made of bars of two alloys, gives very remarkable results. One alloy contains a very large proportion of antimony, with a little bismuth and zinc, and the other is similar, but the antimony is replaced by copper. Instead of the feeble effects of the common form of the thermo-electric pile, this gives a long spark with a good induction pile, and will also enable an electro-magnet to hold a bar of iron with such force that a strong man can hardly release it. As there is no oxidation of the metal, the source of elasticity would seem to be only the heat used—a very cheap agent, and the battery may yet be profitably employed in telegraphing.

The best comparison of the working power of the ox, mule and ass with the horse, is as follows: The load of the ox being the same as that of the horse, the best velocity and work is two-thirds; the load of the mule is one-half that of the horse, the velocity is the same and the work one-half; the load of the ass is one-quarter that of the horse, and velocity and work one-quarter. Mules, though nearly as good as horses for a long pull, do not do so well for work requiring constant starting and re-starting, and the attempt to introduce them on a City railroad failed from this cause.

Persons having objects of stained glass which have become darkened by age, can restore them perfectly by removing the glass from its setting and immersing it for several days in a solution of carbonate of soda. It is then washed and placed for a few hours in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. The murkiness of old stained glass windows arises from the floating particles in the air falling on the glass and being cemented there by the condensation of vapors which glass always attracts. These old windows can by this process be restored to their pristine beauty.

The magnesium light by which photographs can be taken as well as by the sun is nearly rivaled by a mixture of phosphorus and nitrate of potash. A pound of this, costing in England four pence, which was burned at night for the purpose of photographing by its aid, gave so bright a light that the fire companies mistook it for a conflagration, and hurried their engines to the scene. The light lasted nearly six minutes, during which it could be seen for two miles around.

Common magnesia, left in contact with water, becomes as dense as marble and much harder. Medals cast in it under water set like plastic and take on the appearance of alabaster. Parlor ornaments can be made in this way at small cost, while for layer uses a mortar made from dolomite lime yields an excellent cement. In setting the magnesia combines with the water, forming hydrate of magnesia, a process which is at the bottom of all water-limes and cements.

TYNDALL's study of Alpine glaciers has developed a curious use for ice. Under pressure, snow or pounded ice will take any impression, however delicate. By moulding it into a vase with designs on the surface, placing this within an ordinary mould, and then pouring plaster of paris between, the ice will remain solid long enough to enable the plaster to "set," and afterward melting, will leave a vase figured inside and out. The neatness and cheapness of the method are great recommendations.

A new use for papier maché is its employment in sugar moulds. Iron moulds enameled inside are commonly used. The enamel soon cracks and falls off, and the sugar is liable to have spots of iron rust on it. The first cost of papier maché moulds is greater than that of iron moulds, but they require no repairs and are cheaper in the end. One hundred thousand of the new moulds have been in use in France for six years, and show no deterioration.

Glass possesses a compressive strength of 12¼ tons per square inch, and which is nearly one-quarter the strength of cast iron. The ancient Egyptians used glass for columns in their temples, and its use in architecture is now recommended. It is cheap, easily moulded, and will very likely work well. At present it is rarely used in machines, except philosophical toys, though mangles sometimes have their rollers made of glass.

Photography in colors has progressed so far that a doll dressed by the operator can be perfectly reproduced on the plates. A greater triumph is photographing a peacock's feather. It has been found that none but pure colors take well, those that are made by a mixture of two primary colors giving but one of the primaries on the plate. These photographs will not stand a full light long, as they turn brown, but may be preserved in an album.

London receives about 100,000,000 gallons of water each day. It is now proposed to erect works which will supply 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 gallons, and by having purer water save $2,000,000 a year in soap, etc. The new works would cost £8,000,000 to £9,000,000, and be the finest of their kind in the world. Two schemes are proposed, one of which proposes to take the water from mountain slopes 152 miles distant.

A glass which is said to exceed the famous Venetian Aventurine in beauty, is made by fusing together 250 parts of sand, 100 carbonate of soda, 50 carbonate of lime, and 40 bichromate of potash. To this, six or seven per cent. of chromium is added, about one-half of which combines with the glass, giving it a beautiful color, while the rest is distinguished through the mass in brilliant spangles.

Graphitic acid is a new discovery made by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE. It is made by heating pure graphite several times in succession with chlorate of potash and the strongest nitric acid. The color of the graphite passes through various changes and finally becomes yellow. The graphitic acid must then be washed and dried. It is sensitive to light and may, therefore, be useful in photography.

The works of Mr. KRUPP, in Prussia, the largest steel-maker in the world, in 1852 produced 68,000 tons; in 1861 the production was 454,000 tons, and in 1865 the works turned out nearly 2,500,000 tons of steel. This immense establishment contains 350 casting places and muffles, 136 steam engines, 31 steam hammers, and other appointments in like proportion.

The French naval officers made the very pleasant discovery a short time ago, that an iron-clad which had been in service only fifteen months has a great number of plates consumed with rust. The Director of Naval Architecture is said to be of opinion that if some rust-destroying composition is not discovered, an iron-clad fleet will not last more than five years.

The true level of the Dead Sea has at length been ascertained by Capt. WILSON of the English Royal Engineers. He finds it to vary between 1,289 and 1,298 feet below the Mediterranean as its maximum depression and elevation.

Among the great tunnels of the world is that which connects Camagli with St. Margherita, on the road between Genoa to Chiavari. It is 3,050 yards in length, and is just completed.

Dry silver in the metallic state destroys ozone. Arsenic does the same, but this is sufficient dry oxygen, its separate action on ozone cannot be exactly distinguished.

One million tons of coal is given as the annual product of the Chinese mines. The consumption of coal in the Celestial Empire is, therefore, only one to every 406 persons.

It requires as many as 2,000 tons of coal to produce a circular block of aniline 24 inches high by 9 inches wide, and this is sufficient to dye 300 miles of silk fabric.

Prof. AIRY, Astronomer Royal of England, after a course of experiments, has found the mean specific gravity of the earth to be 6,566.

The colors of the stars seem to change in long periods of time. Sirius was known to the ancients as a red star, but is now perfectly white.

Siberian plumbago differs from that obtained in other localities in the fact that it can scarcely be erased by india-rubber.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 25, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, the whole time was occupied in speech-making by various members. Mr. CLARKE submitted some views on the subject of reconstruction in general. He insisted that the States lately in rebellion shall not be admitted to representation until they shall have established their unquestionable loyalty. Mr. PLANTS considered the subject of constitutional amendments. In his view, the Constitution required amendments as the nation progressed. He was followed by Mr. BEAMAN, who insisted that the South was not yet entitled to representation, Mr. BROMWELL took nearly the same view. Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. HOWARD has received letters from Gen. WM. P. RICHARDSON, commanding the District of Eastern South Carolina, and from a resident of that district, which give an unusually favorable account of the relations between the whites and the blacks. Gen. RICHARDSON says all the freedmen are employed for the present year. The planters unhesitatingly confess that they are working much better than when they were slaves, and they are showing their confidence in the freedmen by planting as largely as their capital and land will permit. One gentleman at Society Hill offers from 62½ cents to $1 per day, besides a share in the crop. Another gentleman says he would not be willing to return to the old system of slavery, as his profits are now larger, and he has much less trouble with the hands on the plantation.

A call for a Peace Convention, to be held at Boston on the 14th of March, has been issued. The Committee consists of Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, Mass.; Ezra H. Heywood, of Princeton, Mass.: Joshua P. Blanchard, of Boston, Mass.; Lysander S. Richards, of Boston; and Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia. The objects of the Convention are thus defined: To consider what ought to be done in behalf of the peace cause, and, if practicable, to organize a new, uncompromising, vigorous and well-ordered movement against the war system, on the basis of total abstinence from all resorts to deadly force among mankind, between individuals, families, committees, States and nations.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* says: "We learn that the arrangements recently made by treaty with the Indians for their removal to the south side of the Arkansas River are now being carried out, and those Indians are being removed to their new homes. If any of them persist in remaining or harassing the trade of the Plains, they are to be destroyed or driven off. There will soon be about 5,000 troops at Fort Riley for the inforcement of these arrangements. Many of the chiefs are said to be conscious of the fact that their race must soon die out unless they quit their namodic way of life, and they are determined to induce their people to remove and engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits."

The Missouri archives that were taken by REYNOLDS to Texas have been recovered, and arrived at Jefferson City. They were found at Wasco, Texas. They furnish a full history of the Missouri rebel regiments, commencing with the breaking out of the war, and closing when they were disbanded in April last in Texas. The complete muster and pay rolls of these regiments were also found, in connection with a large quantity of the correspondence and military orders of Gens. PRICE, VAN DORN, and other commanders of the Missouri rebel troops, some of which will serve to give the exact status of numerous parties during the war.

The Florida *Times*, published in Jacksonville, says that it is in constant receipt of letters from gentlemen at the North who desire to settle in the State asking if it will be safe for them to bring their families. The editor replies that in no portion of the State is there any danger, either from the spirit of the citizens or the disorganization of society; and, as a general thing, good citizens from any quarter of the country will be welcomed and find advantageous locations.

The prospects of the coming peach crop in New-Jersey are gloomy. The Trenton *Gazette* says that Dr. TRIMBLE has examined a large number of peach buds furnished him by members of the Legislature from various counties of the State, and pronounces that the crop was destroys. Several hundred buds from the northern and central parts of the State were examined, and not a living one was found. In the southern portion the destruction by cold was not so complete.

Advices from Alabama represent that the Selma Iron Works presented a claim to Major-Gen. THOMAS for a part of the property sold by the United States Treasury Agent, belonging to that Company. Gen. THOMAS directed Gen. WOODS, commanding the Department, to restrain the delivery of that part of the property to which the claim referred. Gen. WOODS withheld the whole of the property, and the matter is now being adjusted.

The Finance Committee appointed by the Georgia State Convention after a session of fifty-four days, and after hearing the sworn testimony in the matter, report that they were unable to find any evidence of fraud, corruption or improper use of the public money by any State official, from Gov. BROWN down to the lowest official agents.

Mrs. DAVIS, wife of JEFF. DAVIS, reached Atlanta on Friday night, Feb. 17, and left on Sunday morning's train for Macon, whither she goes as the guest of Gen. HOWELL COBB for a short time. She was accompanied by one child, the other two being at this time in Canada. The *Intelligencer* states that she is in good health, though much grieved at the painful confinement of her husband.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States war steamer *Brooklyn* at Rio de Janeiro on the 11th of January. This will quiet the apprehensions that have existed relative to the safety of the vessel.

The "Star Line" of steamers between New-York and Savannah has been discontinued, having had a singular series of misfortunes. The *Idaho* was lost on a voyage to New-Orleans, the *Weybossett* was burnt at her wharf in New-York, the *Constitution* was wrecked off Hatteras, and the *American* has been compelled to go into dry dock for extensive repairs.

The Boston *Journal* says that the consecration of Right Rev. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, formerly vicar-general, late coadjutor or bishop, and now bishop elect of the Catholic Diocese of Boston, will take place on Sunday, March 11, in the Church of St. James. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will be the consecrator.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature has passed the Senate bill granting 300,000 acres of land to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, the northern tier road and border tier road. Track laying has commenced on the Lawrence and Leavenworth branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a resolution cordially endorsing the address of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, delivered on WASHINGTON's birthday, and ordered the address to be placed on the journals of both Houses.

The receipts from Customs at the four principal ports during the week ending Feb. 17, were as follows: New-York, $2,893,093 82; Boston, $280,591 21 Philadelphia, $114,647 68; Baltimore, $117,088 77.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Baltimore, in which a family of five persons were burned to death, their escape being cut off by the flames.

LOCAL NEWS.

The jury, in the case of CHARLES RANFTLE *vs.* the New-York Life Insurance Company, after being out from 3 o'clock. A. M. on Friday, until about 11 A. M. yesterday, and unable to agree, were discharged by Justice MCCUNN. The trial of this action, a full account of which appeared in our columns on Tuesday the 20th inst., has created considerable interest among those interested in Life Insurance. The plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of $5,000 of the Company, being the amount of a policy issued to plaintiff's brother, LEOPOLD RANFTLE, on or about the 7th of March, 1861. LEOPOLD died on the 26th of August following. It is understood that the jury disagreed mainly on the question as to what credit should be placed on the testimony of the plaintiff in the suit. For plaintiff, Ex-Judge DEAN; for defendants, Messrs. FULLERTON and KNOX.

Mr. Surrogate TUCKER has been engaged for several days in the matter of the estate of the late Commodore URIAH P. LEVY. The deceased by his will left a legacy of considerable value to warrant officers, and for the purpose of founding an institution for them in the State of Virginia, he bequeathed a tract of land in that State. The executors, it seems, are fighting between themselves. The disputed points have been in litigation some time. A writ of error was first taken to the Court of Appeals, and subsequently the case was transfered to the United States Courts. The decision of the questions raised before the Surrogate, has been reserved for consideration.

WM. COULTER, HUGH MCGINNIS, MICHAEL MCKENNA and RICHARD GRIMSHAW were yesterday committed by Justice DODGE for trial, on a charge of burglary and homicide, committed on the 14th inst., in Thirty-fifth-street, when a night-watchman named PHILIP KRAEMER was killed. GRIMSHAW and a man named HENRY COURTS were also committed for trial on a charge of burglary on the premises of Mr. HYAMS, corner of Bank and West streets. No bail was taken for any of the prisoners.

The will of MARY S. FISH, widow of PRESERVED FISH, of this City, has just been admitted to probate by Surrogate TUCKER. One of the interesting questions which came up was, whether the phrase "lawful representatives" occurring in the will, meant "lawful issue." The Surrogate has decided, that so far as this will is concerned, the latter was the true intent and meaning of the testator.

WILLIAM GURNOUT and HERMAN LOCHMAN were arrested yesterday by Detectives GOLDEN and FARLEY, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit fractional currency; $500 worth of the "stuff" was found in the possession of the accused, beside other criminating evidence. They were committed temporarily by Justice HOGAN, and they will be taken before the United States Commissioner for examination.

SIGIMUND WAITZ, a German, and a former member of the Second Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, committed suicide on Friday, at the Grant House, in the New Bowery, by swallowing laudanum. Domestic difficulties, judging from an entry in his memorandum book, is presumed to have furnished the motive for the act.

Gov. FENTON, in company with Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Gen. E. A. MERRITT, spent an hour, at noon yesterday, examining the left-hand manuscripts of soldiers and sailors now on exhibition at the Hall of the Union Central Committee, No. 954 Broadway. He carefully examined the manuscripts, and expressed the highest satisfaction at the remarkable display of penmanship by our left-armed soldiers.

The fifth annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was held at the Academy of Music last evening. About one hundred and fifty graduates received their diplomas, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Prof. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, and LEROY M. YALE, A. M., M. D., one of the graduates. The Academy was filled.

At a meeting of the friends of President JOHNSON, at Cooper Institute, last evening, a Committee was appointed to call public meetings and take measures for the establishment of Andrew Johnson Clubs throughout the City and State.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was on a restricted scale. Low grades of Flour were cheaper, as were also Cotton, Pork and Sugars. Whisky was dearer. Freights were extremely dull.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of Murray-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest to-day.

The British Parliament—The Queen's Speech and What is to Follow.

The new circumstances under which the British Parliament has just opened, have invested the proceedings of that body with unusual interest. The anxiety widely felt and generally expressed that Her Majesty should attend in person was set at rest by her appearance. That event appeared to indicate the virtual close of her long comparative retirement from public life, and a renewal of closer relations between the Crown and the people. The modifications of the ordinary ceremonial on such occasions, the partial discarding of magnificent but cumbrous attire, and the delivery of the royal speech by the Lord Chancellor instead of by the Queen herself, were accepted as natural tributes to the memory of her husband, and were entirely consistent with both affection and dignity.

The speech itself containing, as it is always supposed to do, a *resumé* of national affairs and a programme of the opening session, is full of suggestiveness, both as to the position of those affairs and the composition of English political parties. The allusion to the Belgian Throne and its new occupant points to the independent attitude which King LEOPOLD was so long able to maintain, and implies that that attitude may be maintained if the same wise course is followed by his successor. The surmises immediately following the death of the King as to what might be the policy of France toward Belgium would seem to have been unnecessary, viewed with reference to the anticipations contained in the speech. The Queen sees no cause to fear any disturbances of the public peace. This declaration, from such a source, bears directly upon several questions of prominent interest in Europe and America. There have been causes out of which serious troubles might possibly have arisen in various parts of the world. The Spanish war with Chili; the war in Spain threatened by Gen. PRIM; the correspondence with the United States upon our claims for the ravages committed by British-built privateers; the Mexican occupation; an attempted revolt in part of India, and some minor difficulties, constituted disturbing influences which were powerful enough, to say the least, to affect the prices of stocks and bonds. The speech, however, affirms that peace is *not* likely to be disturbed. Whether the satisfaction expressed at the close of our war, and the abolition of Slavery among us was reciprocated by all of the august assemblage by whom the Queen was surrounded, may indeed be questioned. We know that she adopted that expression in all truth and sincerity, as before, and often, she has shown herself a thoroughly earnest friend of the Union. We presume that when the correspondence upon our claims comes before Parliament, as is promised, the whole subject of the relations of Great Britain with ourselves will be ventilated anew, and it will then be seen how far the course of the English Government in the matter is approved by the representatives of the people.

The speech has apparently been received very calmly by the English public. The subject which, of all others alluded to in it, comes home with most interest to the masses, is the ravages of the cattle plague. There are indications of dissatisfaction with the feeble and tardy action of the Government in efforts to arrest the spread of the disease; and it is even said that the ministry will have a severe battle on the question with their opponents. It was perhaps natural that, as is apparently the case, the numerous reform topics alluded to should have attracted less attention than the cattle disease, seeing that the whole people were interested in the latter subject. But one would have thought that the promised alteration in the franchise system, the removal of invidious religious distinctions in matters of legislation, which is to be brought before Parliament, even the hinted-at amendments in the Bankrupt Law and the infliction of capital punishment, would have excited busy comment. The mention of the Fenian conspiracy itself, "adverse to authority, property, and religion," hardly excites discussion, unless the subsequent refusal of the House of Commons to pass a resolution offered by the O'DONOGHUE, and calling for the relief of Ireland from certain existing evils, may be called such. This refusal, it may be remarked *en passant*, was to be expected, of course. The House could not act upon the question of Irish grievances at present without laying itself open to the charge of being intimidated, or at least giving a *quasi* victory to certain agitators. Only one other topic we may allude to—the state of trade. The speech says that is satisfactory, though the financial embarrassments which have excited some alarm in England would seem to deprive the statement of much of its value.

The most interesting fact in connection with this royal address is, that it comes at a time of comparative reconstruction of parties in the House. The firm hand of PALMERSTON can no longer guide his younger admirers, nor his light and bantering replies baffle troublesome debaters. Without him Earl RUSSELL, as modern English politics go, has but little strength, and at the age of 73, and with a veteran political reputation, he finds himself, in some sort, as it were on trial. Mr. GLADSTONE, considered, as he is, the real head of the Cabinet, has not less to justify large anticipations before the country. New men are coming forward and others rising into greater importance. The name of JOHN BRIGHT, somewhat sniffed at by the higher orders in the House, gains more and more weight, and before the advance of such men as he and JOHN STUART MILL, and others like them, the phalanx of ruling families must recede. And there is in the new Parliament grave work to be done. There is a people waiting to be told how large a crumb of political importance shall be flung to them, and there is a national reputation to be cleared. The speech indicates what that work is, and the reticence which has been observed with respect to it, except upon the one topic we have named, may be but as the silence before a storm of angry debate.

About Prices.

That there should be a well-founded desire on the part of consumers to see lower prices is natural, and that producers should be quite willing to see them higher is not surprising. But sudden and violent changes are to be deprecated—neither party is really benefited, but in the end both are injured. We may set it down as certain that no one class can grow rich or poor without in the long run affecting every other class; and monopolists themselves will surely suffer from the injuries they inflict upon their friends and neighbors. The laws of trade (which are the laws of God) being based upon great principles, when not forced by unwise legislation, are always tending toward equality and justice. They will do so now and prices will naturally and healthfully, if slowly, reach their proper standard, if we can but have patience.

War being a violent interruption of law, for the past three years we have been in an anomalous condition. Prices were violently affected; the absence of a gold standard produced confusion for a time; production diverted from its usual channels became exceptional, unnatural. The gold premium, of course, affected prices; but this was not all. There are a hundred influences acting upon prices beside gold. Many branches of industry, in this and in foreign countries, have been stimulated or checked, and this, too, has had much to do with prices. For example at home, manufacturers suspended operations whenever they found a sudden collapse in prices, and we have seen within the year a sharp decline in raw cotton and a sharp rise in the manufactured article. No manufacturer dares produce, when sudden ruin hangs over him in the shape of sudden contraction or collapse. All but very impatient people know that violent changes are to be averted, and none better than our efficient Secretary of the Treasury. We may be certain he will attempt none, whatever clamor may be made by short-sighted or interested parties.

Nothing, at this time, will more certainly tend to equalize prices and make them bearable, than *confidence* which shall guarantee the producer the proceeds of his industry. The possibility of violent legislation or governmental action does and will paralyze industry and induce *higher* prices. We have been five years going down the hill, we may be five years in going up, and by making haste slowly we shall reach lower prices naturally, healthfully, and with safety to the public credit.

But it may be well to understand that we shall not for years to come see prices as they were before the war. As it is, many prices are already down; sugar at 11 cents is at the old price, (less duty,) and cannot now be imported; mutton at retail at 12½ cents the pound is tolerably low; coal at $7 to $8 the ton is endurable. The resumption of specie payments, if it were practicable to-morrow, would hardly affect these prices at all, nor would it bring any prices down to those existing before the war. We must remember that henceforth we must pay an annual tax of $300,000,000, and that every article we use must bear its share of this. There is no hocus-pocus by which it can be shifted or evaded. Putting it all into whisky and cotton will not help the matter; beef and flour would bear an equivalent price. We may, therefore, see the matter fairly and know that we must expect for a long time that prices will rule considerably higher than before the war.

What we want is the best tax law practicable, and then that it may be permanent. So with a finance law. Then trade, agriculture and manufactures will adapt themselves to these, and with confidence will produce wealth and keep the Treasury full.

The Eight Hour System.

It results from the prosperity of the working classes in the Northern States of America, that those questions between capital and labor which rise among us seldom spring from oppression by employers, and are more seldom settled to their liking, as is the case in other countries. Compromises usually yield advantages to the strikers, because competition prevents that joint action among capitalists here which those of Europe adopt in self-defence. Nor is legislation among us so controlled by the employing class as to furnish them with any indirect means of compulsion, such as the management of the poor-law system of England, for instance, puts into their hands.

The danger, indeed, is of the opposite kind. At this moment the Legislatures of the four most important States of the Union are appealed to to pass acts restricting the working day to eight hours. Such legislation, to be effective, must, of course, provide that the wages of a full day shall be paid for eight hours of work. It will be fortunate if humanitarian folly and demagogue spirit do not so shape it as even to fix the rate of wages. All experience warns us against the evil results of such interference while it lasts, and proves its ultimate failure. Statutory restrictions to the natural workings of the laws of trade always deaden the energy of those whom they restrict, and demoralize those whom they favor.

It is difficult to see how such legislation can be made so stringent as to effect its object without oppression to both classes. The employer will be wronged if he is compelled to pay for eight hours' work the full day's wages he now pays, and an additional rate for anything beyond that. The laborer will be wronged if he is compelled to work for eight hours without the liberty of bargaining for a longer employment. Enterprise must be checked if the capitalist is not allowed to seek labor except at an unfair cost, and thrift must be undermined by tempting the workman to give so large a portion of his time to recreation, or something worse; for the industrious habits of a lifetime cannot be suddenly changed without great danger to the majority of those unaccustomed to idleness.

If the proposed law fixes no rate of wages, it leaves the whole matter as it now stands. If it forbids labor beyond eight hours, it must provide penalties for its infraction. How are these to be enforced? Manifestly through the informations and exertions of Trades Unions, which then degenerate into an odious system of espionage. If permission is given to make contracts for work beyond eight hours, they then become a still worse engine of oppression. For, since their object is to enforce the principle of the law, the restriction of labor, all those who do not choose to join them will be noted for surveillance and compulsion. What this means is clearly shown by the history of Trades Unions in England—a history so darkly marked by oppression, misery, violence, and even crime, that the interference of the law for their repression at last became necessary.

Mischievous as the influence of Trades Unions now is, and fatal as it must become if fostered by the proposed law, it is not probable that their operations can ever be so successful here as they have been in older countries. Should they combine with the object of raising the rate of wages, the expense of supporting their members in idleness during a strike will so far exceed similar assessments in England as to be an intolerable burden—a burden which cannot be shifted off, as it often is there, upon any system of support by poor-rates. Should they lend themselves to carry out the penal provisions of the proposed law, the independent feeling of American workmen will rebel against dictation, and discord will lead to their destruction. Besides, the cheapness of land in this country, and the increasing cost of city life, would tempt many laborers in such a case away from the mechanic arts to agriculture.

Already the effects of the agitation of this question are conspicuously injurious to the steadiness of workmen and the success of employers. It is to be hoped that the intelligent men among the laboring class, who are quite capable of reasoning for themselves on this subject, will understand the wisdom of harmonizing their interest with that of their employers, and will fully study all the bearings and consequences of the proposed reform, before committing themselves to its support.

Constitutional Amendments.

The Senate does not yet see its way clear to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment as it passed the House, or of any other form of words by which the object in view shall be attained. No one can deny but that some change in the Constitution is needed, to remedy the inequality in representation which the abolition of slavery has brought upon the country. Such change in it is only the completion of the great amendment by which that abolition was accomplished.

As to the manner in which this change shall be effected the minds of Senators differ as did those of the members of the House, but it may pass the Senate nevertheless, as it did the House.

To our mind, however, longer consideration and discussion has not made the proposed amendment any more desirable. On the contrary, it seems still more clear that it is undesirable, because it involves in its wording ideas which it seems to us best not to allow in the Constitution, and because it is not, in our opinion, calculated to accomplish the purpose at which it is aimed. It is easily to be evaded.

It the first place, it seems to us exceedingly undesirable to place in the Constitution an admission that race or color may rightfully be made the foundation of political rights. Where intelligence and patriotism are to be found, political rights may surely be trusted, independent of the color of a man's eyes or skin, or the place where his grandfather was born. At least, in a country which, like ours receives into it the denizens of every country and climate, such distinctions should not be encouraged by being even tacitly sanctioned by our fundamental law. They stand in the way of that assimilation of our people, the lack of which is always an element of weakness in a nation.

We have experienced difficulties enough in times past from what were claimed to be the tacit admissions of the Constitution in favor of Slavery. Let us be careful what further admissions we incorporate into it. Especially let us be careful how we bring such things in for the sake of accomplishing a purpose, unless we are reasonably sure that we can thus accomplish the purpose. If the terms of this amendment are such that it will be an easy matter for the late slaveholding States to retain their present representation after the adoption of this amendment, without increasing the number of the voters by whom the representatives are to be elected, surely the purpose of equalizing representation will have utterly failed.

It seems to us that this result can be very easily secured by the slaveholding States. The amendment provides that "wherever the elective franchise is denied or abridged in any State *on account of race or color*, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation." Suppose one of the Southern States should pass a law denying the elective franchise to men who did not hold land. Clearly this would not bring the State within the restriction of the amendment, and all its inhabitants, black or white, would be included in the basis of representation. Yet if that State should also pass a law, as some of the Southern States have done, prohibiting the negroes from holding land, that class would be effectually debarred from the elective franchise. Some, possibly many of the white race would be excluded, too; but if the ideas which have prevailed at the South are still to prevail, that would be only an additional advantage in the minds of many of their people. They would be glad to restrict the elective franchise as much as possible, if only they do not thereby lessen their own influence in Congress.

Or, if it is thought that there would be no danger of the adoption of such a measure because it might affect the whites also, suppose they were to pass a law that no one should have the elective franchise who had ever been in a state of slavery, or whose parents had been in that condition. Here again would be no denial of the elective franchise by reason of race or color, because those who had been freemen and children of freemen, (and there were some such in every State,) though of the same race or color, would not be affected by the law; and yet the same result would be accomplished. The great body of the negroes would not have the elective franchise, and yet they would be counted in the basis of representation.

We may be sure that if, by any such indirect means, the Southern States would be enabled to retain this excessive and unfair power which they would now have under the law, they are quite shrewd enough to discover what means will accomplish that result.

It is much easier to find difficulties in any of the various plans which are proposed to remedy the inequality in question, than it is to point out one which is free from difficulties. But we should like to see a fuller discussion of the following proposition, viz.: To make the basis of representation the voters of any State with their wives and children. This would obviate the present inequality between the Northern and Southern States, and prevent that which would arise between the old States and the new mining States, if representation was based upon voters alone.

The objection to this is that representation and taxation should always go together. They have not actually done so in our system to any great degree, however. And it seems to be a choice whether representation shall be separated from taxation or from the electoral franchise, for at present there is no necessary connection between the two. If, therefore, this difficulty is urged, that on this plan there is no connection between representation and taxation, that might be remedied by adding to it also Mr. SUMNER's amendment, that persons not counted in the basis of representation shall not be counted on questions of direct taxation.

Our New System of National Militia.

When the Secretary of War announced, in his Annual Report, that he should be able to bring our army down from 1,000,000 to 50,000—at which latter point it would permanently gravitate—some anxiety was manifested to know the reason on which so hopeful a reduction of expenses rested. The same able document which announced the fact in the case, put the argument also. It was not denied that a republic stretching across the hemisphere, and from lake-chain to gulf, did not require a large protecting force. But it was explained that our confidence in the future rested on three grounds. First, on the great accumulation of material remaining after the late contest, and the greater acquisition of experience and training in the art of war, which had become a national possession. Secondly, the matchless rapidity with which, if necessary, a round million of volunteers could be thrown into the field, many of them the heroes of past campaigns and past victories. Thirdly, a proposed national militia.

The words used by Mr. STANTON on the latter point were, "the establishment of a well-organized militia system is one of the most important subjects that will demand the attention of Congress." For the policy of our country, from the days of FRANKLIN (one of the strongest advocates of militia) to the present time, has been to substitute for enormous standing armies, those props of monarchical States, a well-organized militia, at once less expensive and less threatening to free institutions. WASHINGTON declared, on the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and America, in 1783, that "the militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security and our first effectual resort in case of hostility." Again and again he urged the necessity of an uniform and effective national militia, averring to Congress, in 1789, that on such a militia system "the honor, safety, and well-being of our country evidently and essentially depend." Mr. STANTON, in the report alluded to, asserted that this subject had already received careful consideration, and that a practical system would probably be agreed upon.

The system to which the Secretary referred is the one substantially incorporated in Mr. WILSON's bill. There are many points therein suggestive of very interesting comment. Such, for example, are the large force which this bills puts at the National command; the very commendable organization of all the militia as infantry, in view of the proposed increase of the regular cavalry to twelve regiments, and more particularly in view of the great expense and the great inefficiency which usually characterize militia cavalry, and often militia artillery; the provisions by which only regimental organizations are furnished to the militia, general and staff officers being wisely withheld; the sagacious concentration of control of the whole force in a militia bureau, to be connected with the War Department, with its headquarters at Washington; the assignment of one Adjutant-General to the charge of the militia in each State; the liberal provisions for pay, uniform and equipments, mode of officering, length of service, and certificate of discharge. Our attention, however, has been chiefly attracted by the fact of the *voluntary* character of the whole active militia organization. This is the more striking because not entirely expected. The bill proposes (in a system at once just, scientific and remarkably simple,) to raise one regiment in each Congressional District and in each Territory, adding one for the District of Columbia. These are all to be volunteer regiments.

There is a remarkable difference, therefore, in the respect of its voluntary character, between the proposed militia system of our country and that of many others. In truth, however, monarchical states, and even European republics, are not safe models for us to follow, closely, in our military establishments, though they furnish useful lessons. More especially in this fundamental point of voluntary service, we must be guided by the peculiar character of our country and its people. In the first place, America is sparsely settled, while Europe is crowded. Filled as are all the occupations of life, all the avenues of trade and all the mechanic arts, it is scarcely a hardship for the government to thin out the crowded ranks by military conscription, and give the rest a chance to expand. Moreover, the government there is usually central, the country governed comparatively small, the arm of government sweeping easily and instantly the whole realm. Then, also, society is so old and systems so well organized, that, while everybody can know what everybody else is doing, government also can easily detect precisely the amount of military service which can be procured from each of its subjects.

Again, in America, the population is too mobile and shifting for European systems of military governance. A tide of emigration as constant and as perceptible as the Gulf Stream sets to our shores. Everywhere new faces are to be seen. Not only new towns and new States spring up with marvelous rapidity, but the people of our old coastwise cities change constantly. This shifting and restless population, this always uneasy and seething people, we cannot attempt to shackle and control to one place by the operation of rigid military laws in time of peace. There would be the same difficulty with such a militia system, only greatly increased, as is now found in collecting taxes, which, as is well known, are not enforced among us with the severity and accuracy of Europe.

It may be added that we are not accustomed to forced military service, and this would be odious to us, especially when unnecessary. If a draft be unpopular in time of actual need, much more will compulsory military duty be in time of perfect peace. The fathers of the Republic tried in vain to establish a partially compulsory militia, and independent volunteer companies soon killed the spirit out of the regular militia. The State Militia Laws became dead letters. Forced service, especially if frequent, would be divested of the charms which seem to hang about volunteering, and the restraint would be unnatural and irksome. We begin life here, apparently, at an earlier age than in Europe. If a youth there can finish up his few months of required military duty by the time he is out of his teens, he has suffered no loss in business prospects or in his plan of life. But what horror would sieze one of those beardless boys who used to congregate in the gold rooms, and buy or sell gold in ten-thousand-dollar lots, and make and lose whole fortunes in a twelvemonth, at being marched away from Wall-street under some Sergt. Ramrod, and drilled, uniformed and bivouacked! Think of such a youngster being forced to suspend business, and to stand guard, sleep in a shelter tent, go through battalion drill, and do police duty at thirty cents a day!

Switzerland, both as being a republic and as possessing a remarkably efficient and successful militia system, is often pointed out to us for a model. That little State, however, is in a vastly different condition from us and is of a vastly different genus of republics. She is a republic more after the model of the Spartan Commonwealth than our American is, and requires of her children a devotion as rigid and constant as that of any monarchy. When her war of the Sunderbund was waged, her sons, voyaging abroad, flocked back to their native mountains by hundreds, not only from all parts of Europe, but from all parts of the world, as more than one citizen soldier long since returned again to New-York can testify. How would our gay sojourners in Europe have liked a similar necessity imposed upon them during the late war of secession? Our country, in truth, is freer; the yoke of Government never rests heavily upon the citizens; the military duty is always designed to be given as a free-will offering to the State.

While, also, by the Swiss Constitution, every able-bodied citizen (with the fewest possible exceptions) is made to perform military duty for a less or longer time, the same instrument prohibits any regular army from being maintained. Here, also, is a point of difference. We are certain to have a regular army of about 50,000 men—a larger force than the Republic ever before maintained in time of peace. Hence forced duty from 300,000 more would seem to be an unnecessary requirement, when the same service could doubtless be obtained by volunteering. The skeleton organizations are really what we want most, for in time of war they will be rapidly filled up. We have a well-trained military population, and a little militia service will keep it in good condition. The general argument upon the whole idea of our national military establishment is simple. We do not want to devote a large class of our people to the military life, but only to have the nation prepared for any emergency. We do not want the fixed shape, but the mould in which the ready metal will be swift to run.

Licentiousness of the Press.

The President is thus traduced in yesterday morning's *Tribune:*

> "There is, we suppose, no impropriety in referring, in a public journal, to what is in all men's mouths. The extraordinary speech of President JOHNSON, on Thursday, has been attributed to a weakness to which it is universally understood he is occasionally addicted. Dispatches from Washington affirm that the speech was made under no such influence. His friends, certainly, will regret to hear that the best excuse that could be offered for it can no longer be pleaded in palliation."

For articles less incendiary in spirit and less indecent in language the Richmond *Examiner* was suppressed. But however incendiary and indecent the press South or North may be, it is better to tolerate than to suppress them. Injustice, oppression and grossness always react. JEFFERSON was just as bitterly reviled. President JOHNSON has devoted five years of his life to the "crushing out" of the rebellion. In the speech for which he is assailed he pledges the power with which he has been invested by the people to the preservation of the CONSTITUTION and UNION. Strong in his convictions and strong in the affections of the people, the howlings of fanaticism will prove as impotent as they are scurrilous. As sure as day succeeds to night, or as truth dispels falsehood, this Government and Union will be maintained and restored under the auspices of President JOHNSON.

"All on One Side."

A morning City journal, under the above heading, writes as follows:

> "We believe in magnanimity, lenity and the utmost generosity to defeated conspirators and rebels. We showed this when it *cost* something to do so—when each avowal of our convictions as to what was the true national policy cost us at least a thousand subscribers. Others may now outstrip us on this tack—it can be done with perfect impunity—but when there was imminent danger that the national ax would fall on the neck of the prostrate and helpless South—when the daily utterances of President JOHNSON were *not* rapturously hailed in the *Daily News* and the Richmond *Enquirer*—we proved our devotion to a merciful policy at some personal sacrifice."

We are willing to admit that if the facts contained in this remarkable statement are correctly portrayed, there must have been a considerable "sacrifice" somewhere. The editor, however, leaves it in doubt whether he himself was actually the victim, or whether there was not also some sacrifice of principle.

Put the case thus:

First—The supposition is that an editor avows his "convictions" every time when he has anything to say; especially has this virtue been claimed by the journal from which we quote.

Second—If each honest avowal of sentiment on a question which was the all-absorbing subject of public and private discussion for four years, cost our cotemporary one thousand subscribers, he must either have had (to begin with) a number of subscribers beyond all possible reckoning, or his "avowals of honest convictions" must have been exceedingly *sparing*. The war lasted four years. It was a subject of daily discussion for that time. A daily journal, therefore, must have had (not including Sundays) over twelve hundred "avowals" of some kind on the pending issues. An "honest" journal, in the position of our cotemporary, would thus have lost one million two hundred thousand subscribers within the period stated! Even if he only made a straightforward avowal of his convictions *fifty times*, instead of twelve hundred times, in four years, he must have lost a *very* large subscription list.

Third—What class of subscribers could they have been that threw up their paper at the rate of a thousand a day—every time they heard the truth spoken?

We venture to think this is altogether the most marvelous experience recorded in the history of public journalism.

Mr. Stephens' Speech.

The very important address before the Legislature of Georgia, published exclusively in THE TIMES of Saturday, will be given in our semi-weekly edition of Tuesday morning. The fact that no other newspaper in the Northern States had even so much as the announcement that such an address had been delivered, reminds us of the still more important fact that THE TIMES of Friday morning was the only paper outside of Washington that printed in its full edition the speech of President JOHNSON. That speech, as did that of Mr. STEPHENS, came to us by special telegram, and in ample season for all our readers. While on the subject, we will also add that THE TIMES was the only paper which gave next morning anything like a full and accurate report of the speeches made at the great Cooper Institute meeting of Thursday night.

Statistics of Crime.

In the Annual Reports of the Police Commissioners and of the Commissioners of Charity there are some most instructive statistics, which should not be passed over by the public. There is a general impression in our community that crime is vastly on the increase, and particularly since the close of the civil war. The past year does, indeed, show a great increase over the records of 1863. For instance: 68,783 arrests against 61,888 in 1863. The increase, however, is solely among men and boys, as the arrests of girls and women are less, being 20,119 against 22,940 in 1863. If, however, we go back another year, to 1862, we discover a *decrease of crime* in both sexes, the arrests being 82,072 in that year to 68,873 in 1865. Turning still further back, to the year before the war, 1860, we find a decrease of crime in the gentler sex, the arrests being 20,382 to 20,119, and an aggregate increase last year of only some 3,000 among males in five years, (68,873 over 65,809 in 1863,) while the normal and natural increase ought to have been some 13,000; that is, supposing our regular increase of population to be five per cent. per annum, as it was from 1855 to 1860. This result, then, would show a relative lessening of criminal cases of some 10,000; while from 1861 there is an absolute decrease of 2,257, (68,873 to 71,130 in 1861.) If we examine more closely the returns of the year before the war, we discover some interesting facts. We learn from the figures that *vagrancy* (the great offence of women and children, including under it, no doubt, open prostitution) has immensely decreased—among females to nearly *one-third*, (from 2,161 to 838,) and with males nearly one-half, (from 1,800 to 978;) the aggregate from 3,961 to 1,816; the relation of the sexes changing also, there being more males than females vagrant the past year, while the reverse was formerly true. Again, in petty offences, such as *picking pockets*, there is a decrease from 407 boys and men to 255, and from 59 girls to 20; the aggregate decrease being from 466 to 275. In *petty larceny* there is an increase from 3,946 to 5,240, which is more than the natural increase—say 4,735. In offences of boys between ten and fifteen years of age, there is an increase from 2,106 to 3,735, which is more than the natural increase; while in those of girls there is an absolute decrease from 494 to 400, the whole being from 2,400 to 4,185.

In the offences of boys from 15 to 20, there is a slight increase of 330, while the actual increase should have been about 970; and of girls only 181, the natural increase being about 374, the whole being from 6,724 to 7,235; showing that criminality among large boys and girls has been checked during these five years.

In 1861 and '62, the aggregate number of arrests of boys and girls between 15 and 20 was greater than during the past year, being 7,319, and 7,701 against 7,235.

It is worthy of notice that out of the 68,873 arrests, 32,867 were Irish, and 13,576 of these who could not read or write.

Again, turning to the commitments of the various City Prisons, we will make our comparisons between last year (1865) and ten years ago, as we have, fortunately, the returns for 1855. We find here that crime has not increased at all in proportion to population. Thus the total commitments in 1855 were 36,264; in 1865 they should have been, by the normal increase of population, about 54,000; they are only 39,616.

On examining the returns for *vagrancy* we find again a remarkable diminution of commitments, from 3,376 to 2,743. Petit larceny, too, has only risen from 3,299 to 3,324 in ten years. The commitments of boys and girls under twenty years has increased almost equally with the population, being 6,662 last year, against 4,669 in 1855. That this is due to the effects of the war, the orphanage caused by it, and the discharge of numbers of young men and boys who have fallen into loose habits, is shown by comparing 1865 with a year in the midst of the war, say 1862. The total number of criminals has diminished, being 37,616 against 41,299 in 1862; the decrease, however, is in women and girls, there being 15,287 to 21,112 in 1862, while males have increased, being 24,329 to 21,187. The number of boy criminals under 10 years has increased from 1,162 to 1,934, and of boys between 10 and 20 from 1,458 to 2,697. Girls, on the other hand, under 10, have only increased from 262 to 275, and those between 10 and 20 have only increased in three years by 23 persons, from 1,703 to 1,726. That this increase is to a certain degree the result of the war is evidenced by the fact that the aggregate of minors in our prisons in 1862 is *less than in* 1855—being 4,580 to 4,669, and only a little greater in 1863—4,998 to 4,669; while the natural increase would have been 6,536.

If we examine particular crimes, we find again that *vagrancy* has fallen off from 3,446 in 1862 to 2,743; here again the decrease being solely among females, from 2,248 to 1,393. Petty larceny has increased from 2,734 to 3,324, which is less than its natural increase.

The great diminution in crime thus proven among girls and women through these five years, and even for ten years, is due, in our judgment, mainly to the many efforts being made through the City for the elevation, education, and rescue of the poor and penniless girls.

We may say, indeed, that far more is done for them than for the boys. There are but few industrial schools for boys, while thousands of girls are taught in the excellent schools of the Children's Aid Society, the Home of the Friendless, the Wilson School, Five Points Mission, and kindred organizations.

These dry figures prove that the crimes of boys and young men were being steadily checked by the preventive and religious influences at work in the City, until the four years of the war left so large a body of orphans on the streets, and the discharge of the regiments threw out so many lads, with spending money and camp habits, to be exposed to the temptations of the City, or to at once plainly swell the sad records of juvenile crime.

The general fact, then, which we derive from these returns, is that the efforts of the Children's Aid Society, and of kindred organizations, are fairly *stopping the growth of crime among girls*, while crime among boys, which till this year was being checked, *is now on an alarming increase.*

C. L. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Saturday, Feb. 24.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. CLARK ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CLARK submitted his views on the subject of reconstruction. He did not consider it important to argue the question of dead or living States, but to look forward to such measures as are requisite to restore at the earliest practicable day those States to their original harmonious relations as faithful and loyal States of the Union, with all the rights and immunities of the most favored States, insisting upon such as demand admission that they establish unquestionable loyalty in their representation and constituency. He was willing to vote for the admission of Tennessee and Arkansas at any hour when the Committee shall submit the question to the House, unless unexpected developments should show these States unqualified for such admission. He proceeded in a liberal and temperate, yet firm view, to advocate a distinct manifestation of loyalty as the chief requisite of reconstruction of the States, and said their representatives sent here must be loyal men, who can take the oath required of members of Congress.

SPEECH OF MR. PLANTS.

Mr. PLANTS next addressed the House. In the opening of his remarks he alluded to the amendments of the Constitution, and declared that it needed modification as the nation progressed, though the progress of the country could not be restricted, even if the Constitution was not amended. The Constitution was the result of the ideas of men eighty years ago, while the Constitution of England was the outgrowth of a thousand years. While the Democrats were in power they deliberately perverted the Constitution to uphold the interests of Slavery. He yielded to no one in his admiration of the Constitution, but he did not submit to every interpretation of it. The evil of the compromises with Slavery were now apparent. The agitation of the negro question here on the Democratic side served only the interests of political aims. The leaders of the rebellion were the leaders of the Democratic Party, and when they went into rebellion they counted on and received the support of the Northern branch of that party; and to-day the Democrats were responsible for all the outrages in the South, and for the obstacles in the way of a restoration of the Union. They seemed to possess the ingenuity of fiends in inducing these outrages and establishing these obstacles. He said that he had full faith in the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, with or without the aid of the President, and concluded his speech with a peroration on the future of the country as established on the broad basis of freedom.

SPEECH OF MR. BEAMAN.

Mr. BEAMAN was the next speaker. He said that in April last the country was electrified by the declarations of ANDREW JOHNSON, that treason was a crime and must be made odious, and that mercy to the individual was treason to the State. Those sentiments met the approbation of all the loyal North, but for expressing the same sentiments now we are denounced as fanatical and even as traitors. He would ask who were the men thus abusing us for these opinions, and where they were when armies were being raised to put down the rebellion, when VALLANDIGHAM was arrested, and when the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended? They were the same men who cried peace in 1863 and 1864, at the sacrifice of the national honor. There was nothing he so much desired as the admission of these Southern States, but he was not willing to effect that end without securing a guarrantee of the good faith and loyalty of their people to this Government. The Democrats who were so lately villifying and traducing the President were now his champions and admirers.

Mr. BEAMAN then proceeded to show that the so-called Southern loyalty consisted mainly in hating the Government, in killing Union men and in abusing the freedmen. Tennessee was *prima facia* disloyal. She had passed an ordinance of secession and been without representation here since 1863, and the greater portion of her people were disloyal, though admitting that the State Government was loyal. He then read evidence to show that there was a disloyal sentiment existing in Middle and Western Tennessee; and that Union soldiers were indicted by rebel Grand Juries for acts committed as long ago as when Gen. ROSECRANS was in that State. It was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal men of Tennessee, but Congress had the higher duty of defending the national welfare.

Mr. BEAMAN then read an extract from the Knoxville *Whig* of the 14th inst., stating that the loyal men of East Tennessee stood by the Radical Party in Congress, and declaring that the rebels of the South supported President JOHNSON.

Mr. BEAMAN said that this extract came from Gov. BROWNLOW's organ, and he did not think that it was a very strong recommendation for the representation of Tennessee in Congress.

Mr. BEAMAN concluded his speech by saying that the question here rose above party and power, and he would not consent now to the representation in Congress of the millions of rebels now in the late insurrectionary States.

SPEECH OF MR. BROMWELL.

Mr. BROMWELL next addressed the House. All loyal men, he said, agreed that there should be some guarantee obtained from the people of these insurrectionary districts who had been overcome by the Union arms. He contended that the whole question of restoration belonged in the hands of Congress. He then proceeded to elaborate the argument that the insurgent States had forfeited some of their rights by the violation of the compact which made them members of the Federal Union. The naked question before this Congress was, whether these States were living actual States or whether they were Territories within our area, subject to the control of the United States. The issue was, if the compact had been violated, could the violators of that compact retain all of their rights under it? He contended that Alabama and other Southern States had violated the compact, and thereby forfeited their rights in it. If there were thirty-six States in the Union, as Mr. SEWARD recently announced, he would ask whether the State Governments of 1861, or those of 1866, in the Southern States, the latter being made by a single stroke of a pen, were recognized? He contended in conclusion, that the States which had rebelled had not the right to come into Congress and to participate on any equality with the other States in the legislation of the nation. It was true that these States had sent some loyal representatives here, but they had been forced to do so through fear of the bayonet. The constituencies which they represented were as disloyal as ever. He urged restoration on an enduring basis of security and freedom for the future.

Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, then obtained the floor, and at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE GEORGIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Address of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens Indorsed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Feb. 23.

The Legislature of this State passed a resolution to-day cordially indorsing the address of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, delivered on WASHINGTON's birthday, and ordered the address to be placed on the journals of both Houses.

The Finance Committee appointed by the State Convention after a session of fifty-four days, and after hearing the sworn testimony in the matter, report that they were unable to find any evidence of fraud, corruption or improper use of the public money by any State official, from Gov. BROWN down to the lowest official agents.

The report is full and complete, and acquits the late State Administration of every charge made against it.

FATAL COLLISION.

Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio—Thirty Lives Reported Lost.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Hillman* collided with the steamer *Nannie Byers* at 2:30 o'clock this morning, near Madison, Ind., sinking the latter vessel almost instantly. Thirty lives are reported lost.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 24.

It is not yet ascertained the exact number of lives that were lost in the collision between the *Hillman* and *Nannie Byers*. Some reports say twenty-five, and others say between sixty and seventy.

The collision occurred while all the passengers were asleep, and the *Nannie Byers* went down in four or five minutes afterward. Her cabin floated down as far as Madison, when it was secured.

The *Hillman* picked up about thirty persons and brought them to this city.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Eight Hour Labor Movement—Verdict of a Coroner's Jury.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 24.

A very large mass meeting was held at Greenwood Hall last night, in favor of the eight hour reform movement.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of H. A. EDWARDS, for shooting O. S. MURRAY, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meeting of Unconditional Union Men—The President's Policy Sustained.

CLARKSBURGH, West Va., Saturday, Feb. 24.

A large meeting of Unconditional Union men was held in this place to-day. JAMES P. BARTLETT, Esq., presided, and an address was delivered by Gen. R. S. NORTHCOTT, in favor of the President's policy. Resolutions were adopted unanimously in support of the President.

Sad Affair.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 24.

At a fire this morning at 6 o'clock, on the corner of Ann and Fayette streets, a family of five persons were burned to death, their escape being cut off by the flames.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Evening Star*, with 861 men of the First United States Colored Cavalry, *en route* to Richmond to be mustered out, arrived this morning.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me. Saturday, Feb. 24.

The Maine Legislature adjourned *sine die* this morning.

The Steamship Moravian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *Moravian* will sail about 7 o'clock this evening, for Liverpool.

Resumption of the Richmond Examiner.

A CARD BY MR. POLLARD.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday contains the following card:

To the readers of the Examiner:

I arrived in Richmond only last evening. After the allusion made in yesterday's *Examiner* to the suppression of the paper, I had hoped that it would not have been necessary for me to refer again to the subject. But I have seen published in the Northern papers so many extravagant and inaccurate statements in regard to my movements in Washington, (some of which have been copied into the Richmond papers,) that I am reluctantly compelled, in justice to myself, to notice them. I should not so far dignify the stories that have emanated from the fertile brains of those fanciful and unscrupulous creatures known as Washington correspondents, had they not so grossly misrepresented the conditions upon which the paper was permitted to resume publication. Some of these accounts represent me as accepting conditions which were never imposed, and as exhibiting a spirit of cringing humility that I would not affect for a thousand newspapers. As I am not unwilling that the public should know what pledges I have really given to the authorities at Washington, I append a copy of the letter which I addressed to President JOHNSON, and upon which his action was based:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1866.

To the President:

If the publication of the Richmond *Examiner* is permitted to be resumed, I promise that it shall support the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and the policy of your Administration.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. RIVES POLLARD.

This is the sum total of the pledges given by me. I made the promise in good faith, of my own free will and accord, and shall faithfully and honorably keep it. I knew nothing of Gen. GRANT's order for the release of the office until I read it in the papers. I saw that officer but once, when he refused emphatically to revoke the order for the seizure of the office. It was evident that I had nothing to hope from him, for he said to me expressly that, if he had the authority, he would, that day, suppress the New-York *News*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the Chicago *Times*, adding that the "Copperhead papers of the North," as he designated them, were doing quite as much harm as the papers in the South. Deriving no satisfaction from him, I was forced to appeal to the President, giving him the pledge contained in the letter above. It was written during my last interview with the President, and in his own office.

To his kind and considerate hearing, and to his sense of justice, I feel that I owe the restoration of my paper. Without attempting to enter upon the details of my interview, I may say with propriety that enough transpired to convince me that the President is the true friend of the South, and that it is the duty of our people, as it shall be our pleasure in the future, to extend to him a cordial and generous support.

H. RIVES POLLARD.

A Sharp Letter from Gen. Palmer.

The Kentucky Legislature, a few days ago, presumed to call in question the veracity of some of the statements made by Gen. PALMER in his recent letter to the Louisville *Journal*, and appointed a committee to "demand of him the evidence" upon which he stated that outrages had been and were being committed upon the freedmen, and no steps were being taken to redress the same. Gen. PALMER returned the following answer to the committee:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.

Hon. J. B. Cochrane and Committee of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the request contained in your note of the 15th instant addressed to me, I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the preamble and resolutions, which you inform me were adopted by the Senate of Kentucky, and by which you are appointed to respectfully demand of me certain information. I have read the paper adopted by the Senate with great attention, and in view of its language am compelled, by a sense of what is due to the Government of the United States and myself, as its military representative in this department, to decline all intercourse or communication with you as a Committee of that body. The Kentucky Senate has its own duties to perform and I have mine, and it must be left to the loyal and patriotic people of the State to decide whether a body which offensively declares its disbelief of the truth of the statements of a public officer, and then demands the evidence upon which these statements were made, intended to insult and excite popular prejudices against the Government he represents, or were influenced by any purpose to promote the public good. Accept my thanks for the courteous manner in which you have discharged your duties, and allow me to assure you that it will afford me pleasure to lay before you, as private gentlemen and citizens, the numerous letters and official reports which furnished the material for all the statements contained in my letter published in the Louisville *Journal*. With great respect for each of you, personally, I am, &c.,

JOHN M. PALMER, Major-General.

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—We learn from the Bridgeport *Farmer* that a serious accident happened to JOHN D. HURLBUT, Esq., of Ridgefield, a few days since. He was in Danbury, and accepted an invitation to look at BAILEY's wild animals, which are wintering in that town. In going the rounds of the building, he ventured to put his hand upon a lion, being assured by the keeper, who was handling him, that he could do so with safety. Instantly the lion seized Mr. HURLBURT by the right wrist with his teeth, and pulled him with such violence and rapidity to the grates of the cage in which the animal was confined, that Mr. HURLBUT received a large and severe bruise just below the shoulder. With rare presence of mind he offered no resistance, and in this manner probably saved his hand. He was held by the lion in this position a full minute, until some one procured a board and struck the animal over the head, when, partially releasing its hold to growl at the assailant, Mr. HURLBURT was enabled to withdraw his hand, but in so doing the under tooth of the lion raked the flesh open from the wound on the wrist to the center of the hand. The wound is a very bad and poisonous one, and Mr. HURLBURT has suffered intensely from it. On Sunday afternoon, however, he was easier, and it was thought the inflammation did not increase.—*New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 9.*

Sterling Price's Confederate Colony in Mexico.

From the Washington Star.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman of this District from the ex-rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE, who seems to be running a colony in Mexico:

CORDOVA, MEXICO, Jan. 16, 1866.

Dr. Joseph A. Mudd:

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to give you such information as you may desire in relation to the country in this vicinity. WADDY THOMPSON, in his recollections of Mexico, gives a very correct history. He states truly that "it is a country for which God has done more, and man less, than any other in the world." The state of society (native) is intolerable. It is true that we have many wealthy and intelligent Mexicans around us, but we will have to depend for society upon those who settle with us and speak our language.

The Government has purchased a large tract of country in this immediate neighborhood, and is now having it surveyed as rapidly as possible by several surveying parties, giving to each head of a family six hundred and forty acres, and to each single man three hundred and twenty, at $1 per acre, payable in five annual installments, the applicant declaring that he (or she) is an immigrant, and desires the land for actual and immediate settlement. I am now settled upon the best section (or 640 acres) of land I ever saw, taking into consideration the climate, the productions of the soil, the timber and water, and its proximity to the railroad, &c.

I have donated thirty acres of land for a town site on a rushing stream of water, and having on it several large springs of excellent water. The most of us are now engaged in improving our lots. We have named the town "Carlota," (the name of our most excellent Empress.) The town will be settled almost entirely by Confederate families.

The country produces coffee, sugar, corn and tobacco, in great perfection. The coffee crop is much the least troublesome; but the trees must be three years old before they bear. They are then very profitable. In the meantime, the corn and tobacco grown on the same piece of ground, in the same year, are very valuable. This is now the tobacco-setting season. Laborers are procured principally from among the natives, at fifty cents per day—they boarding themselves. Mechanics are scarce, and obtain high wages. The railroad is now offering twenty dollars per thousand for brick; one dollar and a quarter per hundred for lime, and the country abounds in timber and limestone. There is a wider field for operation, with less competition, than I have ever known anywhere else.

Wheat, barley and other small grain grow well in some portions of the Empire; but not in this neighborhood.

If the immigration is as great from the States as I anticipate, every description of property must increase in value; therefore I would advise those who have determined to come to lose no time in doing so. Very respectfully,

STERLING PRICE.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises at the Academy of Music—List of Graduates—Addresses by Wm. M. Evarts and Simeon Draper—Valedictory, Music, &c.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, the Academy of Music was well filled with a fashionable and attentive assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The occasion was the Fifth Commencement Exercises of Bellevue Medical College, an institution which has risen rapidly into public favor and extensive usefulness. There is scarcely a State in the Union in which there are not representatives of this College, and there is hardly a State in the Union which is not represented in the various classes of Bellevue all the time.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the Faculty of the Bellevue College: Profs. Isaac E. Taylor, J. R. Wood, Frank H. Hamilton, Alexander B. Mott, Lewis A. Sayre, Stephen Smith, George T. Elliott, B. Fordyce Barker, R. Ogden Doremus, Austin Flint, Austin Flint, Jr., all of whom, beside a large number of the members of the medical profession generally, occupied seats on the stage.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees: Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, James Bowen, Owen W. Brennan, Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. Dr. Cock, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Chief-Justice Robertson, Moses Taylor, Geo. T. Fulman, Robert T. Howe, R. M. Blatchford, P. H. Vandervoort, M. T. Brennan, Edward Minturn, John J. Astor, John Steward, J. P. Z. Foster, James T. Brady.

The exercises opened with the "Wedding March," from the Midsummer-night's Dream, by a powerful orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D.

After the performance of a selection from "L'Africaine," Prof. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President of the Faculty, conferred the degrees upon the graduates by classes, as follows:

Class 1.—Isaac De Forest, New-York; James Bigelow, New-York; Sebastian Amabile, Cuba; Lemaire Zabriskie, New-York; Henry B. Stoddard, Massachusetts; John Wells James, New-York; Jonathan S. Rouse, Michigan; David Miller Anderson, Pennsylvania; Thomas Fletcher McGreary, Ohio; Julius A. Post, New-York; John T. Fritts, New-Jersey; Henry J. Durant, Pennsylvania; Alfred McKeehan, Indiana; Samuel B. Frizell, Minnesota; Charles W. Hamlin, New-York; John Sinclair, Canada West; Jonas Jones, New-York; John Scott Rice, Indiana; John J. Scribner, Ohio; John D. McKay, Canada West; Geo. Mitchell, Canada West; Daniel R. Porter, New-York; Robert Smith McAlpin, Canada West; George Burnham, Canada West; Chas. A. Dorendorf, New-York; Edgar H. Congdon, Massachusetts; Nathan Tucker, New-York; Seth M. Benope, Ohio; Eugene A. Collins, Michigan; Louis P. Griffin, Rhode Island; Frank Harrison, Canada West; Andrew J. Manville, Ohio; H. McIlvaine Pearce, Kentucky; Levi L. Dorr, Kentucky; John H. Harris, New-York; David Bennett, Kentucky; Geo. R. Skinner, Illinois; Ludwell G. Thacker, Ohio; Jacob B. Casebeer, Ohio; Francis M. Pearsall, Pennsylvania; Josiah C. Darling, New-York; Henry C. Newkirk, Ohio; Wm. Scheide, New-York; Stewart C. Pitcher, Indiana; Henry C. Lloyd, Kentucky; Bryson S. Howard, Missouri; Isaac L. Bond, Massachusetts; Reuben Woods, Illinois; William H. Brenton, Indiana; Dean G. Kempt, Vermont; Leroy M. Yale, New-York; Wm. J. Elstein, Indiana; Hilam F. Barnett, New-York; Frederick A. Castle, New-York; Thomas M. Kennedy, Pennsylvania; John J. Orton, Massachusetts; Frank King, New-York; Roland M. Nelson, Nova Scotia; Daniel G. McKay, Nova Scotia; Thomas Wilde, Canada West; Elias C. Neal, New Hampshire; Thomas L. McDermott, Kentucky; Joseph Jarvis, Canada West; Geo. Washington Terryberry, New-Jersey; Edward H. M. Sell, Pennsylvania; Samuel Holman, New-York; Foster Thayer, New-York; Buna Newton, New-York; George T. Ribble, New Jersey; William H. Reniek, Missouri; James O. Green, New-Jersey; George K. Taylor, Ohio; Edwin P. Brown, New-York; Joshua W. Underhill, Indiana; Julius M. Simpson, N. Jersey; Edwd. P. Miller, Pennsylvania; John W. Pinkham, Maine; DeWitt Clinton Tucker, Kentucky; Comst. H. Martin, Pennsylvania; John Winslow, Massachusetts; John P. Areny, Indiana; Joseph L. Gilbert, Ohio; Albert R. Barton, New-York, Nathan Jackson, Pennsylvania; Edwin S. Umstaeller, Pennsylvania; John W. McCMenanny, New-York; Frederick W. Diencken, New-Jersey; Milton H. Starr, Canada West; Milton H. Hawks, Wisconsin; Isaac J. Wells, New-Jersey; Joseph W. Caldwell, Illinois; Norman A. Smith, Canada West; John Elsuer, New-York; George W. Coit, New-Jersey; Andrew J. Snirely, Pennsylvania; Theodore D. C. Miller, New-York; Henry C. Wise, Ohio; James P. Wallace, Indiana; Thos. Jefferson Augustine, Maryland; Wm. L. Barrett, Missouri; Orville B. Thompson, Iowa; Loran L. Palmer, Canada West; Joseph A. Gale, Virginia; Henry E. Vaux, Canada West; John Sommers, Nova Scotia; Garrett R. Baldwin, Michigan; Frederick A. Crane, New-York; Thomas Walsh, Nova Scotia; James A. Jackson, Wisconsin; Chas. E. Cook, New-York; Henry B. Baker, Michigan; Alexander R. Shank, Michigan; Harry D. Bullard, New-York; Madison H. Rose, Indiana; Jonathan Kersey, Indiana; Francis A. Braman, Massachusetts; Theo. Writer, New-York; Benj. F. Cuher, Ohio; Alonzo Lewis, Massachusetts; Douglas C. Cannon, Virginia; Joseph Jones, Indiana; John R. Gamble, Ohio; Wm. B. Hazard, Vermont; Joseph B. Parker, Pennsylvania; Alexander Williams, Illinois; Thos. M. Coleman, Ohio; John P. Ker, Maine; John H. Lukeer, Ohio; Alfred Hamilton Iddings, Ohio; Emerson C. Angell, New-York; Hiram Melvill Burchard, Pennsylvania; Enos Taylor Lazell, New-York.

Class 4.—Levi E. Holmes, Maine; Elliott V. Steedman, South Carolina; George P. McCosh, Iowa; Reginald M. Reynolds, Wisconsin; Smith H. Hess, Illinois; Wm. W. Root, New-York; Arthur W. Smith, Connecticut; Abram H. Strickler, Pennsylvania; Jas. B. Brewster, Massachusetts; Edward T. Marsh, New-York; Robert Johnston, Missouri; John A. Wegg, Panama; Duncan McMurchie, C——; Ed'd W. Smith, Missouri; J. W. O'Snyder, Iowa; John Miles, Indiana; Chas. H. Perry, Massachusetts; Josiah Reed, Ohio; Wm. D. Trexler, Pennsylvania; Samuel Whitlen, Iowa; James F. Stone, Massachusetts; Henry B. Allen, New-York; Wm. O. Taylor, New-York; Joseph W. French, New-York; Leonidas C. Winston, New-York; Eugene B. Pratt, Ohio; Chas. Hale Abbott, Missouri; Elisha H. Bridges, New-York; Thomas Dick, Maine; Leonard Kelly, Pennsylvania; Alfred O. Treat, Massachusetts; Chas. G. Clarke, New-York; Joseph E. Gray, New-York; John W. Freeman, New-York; Charles Isham, New-York; Absalom B. Stuart, Illinois; J. Lysander Eaton, New-Hampshire; Philip F. Haney, Iowa; Fred'k C. McCallum, Canada West; Jacob Baxter, Canada West; Emerson C. Angell, New-York; Hiram Melville Birckard, Pennsylvania; Enis Taylor Lazell, New-York.

The President of the Faculty then briefly and affectionately addressed the graduates, admonishing them to pursue their profession with care, and always with a determination to make progress in their art. He reminded them of their duties to society and to the profession. He told them that the profession of medicine proclaims charity to all and exercises no malice to any. It was an exalted and noble profession to study man as a moral and religious, as well as a physical being. They could not entertain too high an estimate upon the character of the work they undertook in adopting medicine as a profession. They should cultivate experience as their counsel, caution as their elder brother, and hope as their incentive. Others would depend largely upon their resources, and they must ever be prepared to meet the emergencies in which they would be called upon to aid their fellow-men. In relation to the profession, he advised them to cherish and obey the golden rule, and always remember to be gentlemen in the true sense of the word. He closed by appealing to them not to forget their *Alma Mater*, and wishing them every possible success and happiness throughout the future of their lives.

The Hon. WM. M. EVARTS then addressed the graduates. He said there was some disadvantage in addressing an audience on a subject of which the speaker knew nothing, for there was very little encouragement to speak, and where nothing existed nothing could be expected. Perhaps there was some wisdom in going outside of the profession for one to address the graduating class on that occasion, so as to avoid the discords peculiar to them. The criticisms passed upon their profession and his rendered it important that they should stand together. After some playful allusions to the stories commonly told about lawyers and doctors, the speaker proceeded to address himself to the graduates on the dignity of their profession and its importance as an art to be preserved and strengthened by intellectual and moral study. He referred to the warriors of old, from the days of Spartan heroism down to the latest times, when heroes were men of personal muscular prowess. The great Captain of the age, GRANT, could not withstand the power, the sword, the physical prowess of the olden-time warriors, with their shields and their armor, but he carried in his hand the power of a nation, and in his heart the destiny of a great people. Science had its pleasures, but they were to be enjoyed only by those who resolved to go onward. As to success, he could tell them that if they were judiciously distributed over the country they need have no fears, especially if they should settle down where there was no other doctor. Two lawyers were necessary in a town to make a case; but not so with doctors. He entered upon his profession at twenty-five years, thinking that the world was filled with old men; his experience had taught him that the world was made up of young men. They must never be afraid of taking a second step forward because their pulse beat faster by the effort involved in taking the first one. It was regarded by many as a fact, that the professions of the priesthood, the physician, and the lawyer, were diminishing in quality, and losing hold upon the reverence of the community. To avert this condition of things, it was their duty to render their profession able and honorable.

The institution from which they had graduated, now in its fifth year, numbered about five hundred students, and the other colleges in the city made up an aggregate of at least twelve hundred, almost as many as were in attendance at the great medical schools of London or of Paris. The States of our Union were well represented, so also were the neighboring provinces, and for this boon the country, who were to be benefitted by the instructions received here, were indebted in large measure to the wisdom, public spirit and energy of the trustees of the Bellevue Hospital College and the Board of Charities and Corrections.

The Hon. SIMEON DRAPER then briefly addressed the audience and the graduating class. He expressed the best wishes of the trustees for their welfare, wherever they might be.

LEROY M. YALE, A. M., M. D., delivered the valedictory. His address was an able and eloquent effort worthy of the occasion.

The orchestra then performed a selection from "Strauss," and the exercises were at an end.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man in Hoboken Tries to Kill his Wife—Then to Kill Himself—Failure of the Plan—Alleged Inconstancy the Cause.

A man named ROBERT WRIGHT was yesterday taken before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail for trial on a charge of having the night previous attempted so take the life of his wife MARY ANN WRIGHT, by firing two shots at her with a navy revolver.

It appears that WRIGHT and his wife have not lived together for a long time on account of disagreements; that he was away in the army, and more latterly was employed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard until discharged as is alleged, for larceny, on information given by his wife in retaliation for threats made by him to burn the house down in which she lived, at No. 39 Garden-street. It appears that WRIGHT was jealous of a saloon keeper, occupying a portion of the same house, and whose wife is said to have taken her departure for companionship more congenial to her taste.

However this may have been, WRIGHT seems to have come to the determination to remove his wife beyond the possibility of evil deeds or influences, and to this end he provided himself with a new navy revolver, which was loaded with ball-cartridges, and then proceeded to the dwelling in which his wife resided. Upon entering, he opened the door of the room occupied by his wife, and immediately fired at her, but without the ball taking effect, whereupon Mrs. W.'s father seized hold of him and had a tussle, during which time he managed to fire a second shot as Mrs. WHITE was making her exit from an opposite door, but with no better success, when he was finally ejected from the room, and the door was closed against him. WRIGHT then in a great state of excitement rushed down stairs into the rear yard and attempted to take his own life by shooting himself in the head; but probably from exceeding nervousness or fear of the consequences, the ball only grazed the right temple and made a hole through the rim of his hat, which terminated his efforts in this direction.

The report of firearms alarmed the neighbors, and for a while the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Officer GUBBINS came up and took WRIGHT into custody.

The accused stated that when he came back from the army he found his wife living with another man, and that she drove him away from the house; that when he went there on Friday night his wife took the broomstick to hit him, when he fired two shots over her head to scare her, and then not caring to live any longer, he attempted to take his own life.

The Choice of Matrimonial Companions.

Last evening Mr. WM. ANDERSON delivered a lecture on "The Choice of Matrimonial Companions," in the Seventh-street M. E. Church. The audience was large and appreciative.

The lecturer began by alluding to the tie which bound the States of the Union, and glided into the discussion of an institution older than human government—the institution of marriage,

"The only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall."

He then offered some general remarks on licentiousness, divorce and bigamy. The general plan of the lecture included observations upon the method of choosing matrimonial companions; arguments in favor of sound, healthy physical organization, temperamental and mental adaptation; directions as to age at which it was proper to marry, and how to conduct courtship. The lecturer was severe upon bachelors, observing that it might be well if the power of the Legislature were invoked now, as it was in days of yore, to reprehend the conduct of those people who, by their example, seek to sap the foundations of society and endeavor to frustrate the designs of the Creator. During the proceedings of a certain session of the Connecticut Legislature, a bill to tax geese, cats and bachelors had been taken up. A member opposed the provision to tax bachelors, observing that there was a tax laid already upon a goose, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without being married, could be taxed under that section. The conduct of Bishop ASBURY, the first Bishop of the M. E. Church in America, was justified by his own explanation. The Bishop took the ground that a husband had no business to be away from home; as he knew that the duties imposed upon him by his office would take him away from home most of the time, and would have prevented him being a dutiful husband, or an exemplary head of a family. The first baby was then introduced to the audience, and Blifkins' conversation with his wife in relation to their first baby was recited, much to the amusement of the audience. Wedlock was no restraint. The tricks and traps of the divorce business, particularly in Indiana, were graphically described. In reference to physical condition, the lecturer took the ground that so far as young ladies were concerned, the general smashing of pianos into splinters for firewood would be beneficial. The importance of care in regard to physical culture was argued in its relations to the health of children. Intermarriage with blood relatives was also disposed of, and the customs of the ancients of different ages cited in support of the anti-intermarriage theory. The lecturer, in due course, disposed of the points alluded to at the beginning of this synopsis, and delighted his audience with a telling contrast between the motives which governed some young ladies and some young gentlemen, as they were unfolded by parties in the course of courtship. He concluded with a rare poetical gem, descriptive of a poet's experience in married life. The lecture was evidently prepared with considerable care, and indicated no little research. It abounded with humorous anecdotes and allusions, and the lofty sentiment which pervaded it throughout could not fail in having exercised a healthful moral influence upon the ladies and gentlemen, married and single, who filled the commodious edifice. Mr. ANDERSON is a young man of promise, taking his lecture on the choice of matrimonial companions as an earnest of what may be expected from him in the future.

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn to Sustain President Johnson.

In compliance with a call published in the *Eagle* and *Union*, a meeting of "leading citizens, irrespective of past and present party affiliations, who are in favor of sustaining the President in his policy of speedily restoring all the States to their old relations with the Union on the basis of the Constitution," was held at the Atheneum last evening.

There were present some forty gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. D. M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, C. J. Sprague, Alderman J. D. Carman, Hon. S. D. Morris, Hon. N. B. Morse, D. M. Chauncey, Isaac Van Anden, Dr. A. C. Hull, Thos. Kinsella, E. J. Lowber, J. M. Folk and Dr. Thos. P. Norris.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. J. LOWBER, who nominated Mr. J. D. McKENZIE for Chairman, which was unanimously assented to.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting as explained in the published call, when

Mr. C. J. SPRAGUE moved that a committee be appointed with authority to call a mass meeting for the purpose of indorsing President JOHNSON as far as his course had thus far been developed.

Judge MORRIS seconded the motion, and suggested that the Committee be instructed to follow the spirit of the call under which they had assembled, so that the mass meeting to be held should be composed not of a particular party, but irrespective of party, and of all who were in favor of the Union, and opposed to the factious course of the disunionists in Congress. All should be invited who desired that the States should be brought back, and that harmony between the sections should be once more restored.

Mr. KINSELLA expressed the hope that some of the Republican gentlemen present would give an expression of their sentiments. It transpired, however, that no Republicans were present, and consequently no response was made.

Mr. STONE heartily indorsed the object of the meeting, and stated that although it might be of very little importance how the call was started, it was all-important that the signatures should be those of prominent citizens of all parties, which would not only add weight to the meeting, but would have a cheering effect upon President JOHNSON himself.

The Chairman remarked that all present had formerly acted with the Democratic Party, and therefore thought it inexpedient to name a committee at present.

Mr. J. L. DOUGLASS stated that he had understood that two Ex-Mayors of Brooklyn, who acted with the Republican Party, had signified their assent to have their names used in a call for a meeting to sustain the President in his efforts to sustain the Union.

The original motion was, on the suggestion of the Chairman, so amended as to authorize the appointment of a committee of five with power to add to their number, for the purpose of preparing a call for a public meeting to be held at such time and place as should hereafter be designated.

The resolution was adopted and the Chairman announced the following committee:

Messrs. E. J. Lowber, D. M. Stone, Isaac Van Anden, A. A. Benson and Dr. A. Cook Hull.

The meeting shortly after adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE MURDER OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

Arrest of the Alleged Burglars and Murderers—A Complicated Case.

The readers of the TIMES no doubt recollect that on the 15th inst. a burglary was discovered in the silk manufactory of HEIDEMAN, SILBERMAN & Co., and that the private watchman, PHILIP KRAEMER, was so terribly beaten about the head by the thieves, that he died a day or two after. It will also be remembered that on the inquest it was stated that four men had entered a Tenth-avenue car before daylight on the 15th inst., having bundles with them. Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct, having detailed Officers JOHN MCEURAL and DANIEL SMITH to work up the case, they made all necessary inquiries.

Learning from ALICE BIRMINGHAM, living in 39th st., that her son-in-law, WILLIAM COULTER, had been engaged in the burglary in question, they proceeded to make his arrest. While arresting COULTER, two other men, named HUGH MCGINNIS and MICHAEL MCKENNA, endeavored to dissuade the officers from their intent, and otherwise acted in a suspicious manner. They were, therefore, also arrested on suspicion. Mrs. BIRMINGHAM having informed the officers that COULTER frequented an English ale-house at No. 306 West-Thirty-ninth-street, kept by HENRY COURTS and RICHARD GRIMSHAW, they proceeded thither, but failed to find either of the proprietors. Their suspicions were, however, confirmed by finding a card, having on it the names of GRIMSHAW and COURTS, the firm purporting to be doing business as roofers.

A search of the premises was made, and it resulted in the discovery of a quantity of spool silk and cotton, and skeins of raw silk, similar to the goods stolen from the manufactory in Thirty-fifth-street. A portion of the recovered property was identified by the firm. The Police learning of a burglary having been committed in the silk manufactory of JOEL E. HYAMS, on the corner of Bank and West streets, Mr. HYAMS was shown the portion not yet claimed, and he immediately identified it as his property.

COURTS and GRIMSHAW were therefore arrested, and committed on a charge of burglary, as briefly reported in yesterday's TIMES. The conductor of the Tenth-avenue car, PAUL SOBITKER, was confronted with all of the five prisoners, and he recognized GRIMSHAW MCKENNA, MCGINNIS and COULTER as the four men who rode down town with him on the morning of the 15th. One of them had a cut on his forehead. Some other corroborative evidence was also obtained, the principal being the statement of Mrs. ALICE BIRMINGHAM. COURTS and GRIMSHAW were yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial without bail, on a charge of having committed the burglary on Mr. HYAMS' premises, on the 31st of January. COULTER, MCKENNA, MCGINNIS and GRIMSHAW, on being arraigned, were also committed without bail for trial, on a charge of having been concerned in the burglary and homicide in Thirty-fifth-street, on the 14th inst. Mrs. BIRMINGHAM was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses, to await the trial.

Great credit is due Officers SMITH and MCEURAL for the successful manner in which they conducted their investigations.

Suicide of a Returned Veteran.

SIGISMUND WAITZ, a former member of Company E, Second Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, applied on Thursday evening at the Grant House, No. 48 New Bowery, for a lodging, when his request was complied with. On Friday morning WAITZ was found lying insensible in the bed, and an empty vial, labeled "Laudanum," standing on the table, indicated that the unfortunate man had attempted suicide. A physician was called in and the usual antidotes administered, without effect, however, as the man died that evening.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held on the body by Coroner WILDEY, when a *post-mortem* examination was made by Deputy-Coroner W. BEACH, Jr., resulting in determining the fact that the deceased had swallowed laudanum. The jury therefore brought in a verdict of suicide.

No clue could be gained regarding the motive for the act, but in his memorandum-book occurred the following entry:

"Marriage! Pshaw! I am lately relieved from its fetters; and were the devil himself to league with Hymen—and I think he often does—they should never succeed to entrap me once more into the snares of wedlock."

From this it is inferred that domestic troubles had preyed upon WAITZ's mind, causing temporary insanity. Where he lived, or whether he had any relatives or friends in this city, could not be determined. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 43 years of age.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RELIEF FUND.—The first distribution of relief among the most needy disabled veterans, took place on the 22d inst., Washington's Birthday, at the office of the Soldiers and Sailors' Employment and Relief Society, 136 Canal street. Three hundred and fifty-nine individuals, among whom were many widows and children of deceased soldiers, after having given every satisfaction in regard to their identity, discharge and pension papers, received each of them, from the hands of Col. HERMAN, the manager, a certain amount of flour, sugar, tea, coffee, smoking tobacco, and some pocket money. Free tickets of admission to places of amusement, were also distributed among them on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. The next distribution of relief will take place on the 22d of March. It is expected that wealthy merchants will liberally contribute to the above fund, to enable the committee to provide disabled soldiers and sailors and their families with monthly relief; as the pension they receive from the General Government is quite insufficient, while a great many of them have not received even this trifle yet. Donations in provisions can be sent direct to Col. HERMAN, manager, and money to the Treasurer, R. HAMILTON, Esq., Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, and to THEO. GENTIL, Esq., of GENTIL & PHIPPS, Bankers.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the dock at the foot of Murray-street, North River. The remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner GAMBLE notified. The deceased was a man apparently about five feet eight inches in height, with light complexion, sandy goatee and moustache. The body was dressed in dark mixed pants and vest, dark frock coat, woolen undershirt, striped cotton shirt, woolen socks and gaiters.

MR. GARRISON'S LECTURE.—WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, next Tuesday evening. This lecture is the last of a series delivered before the Brooklyn Fraternity upon National affairs. Mr. GARRISON, now in Washington, will be able to speak knowingly on the proposed topic, upon his return, and as this is his first appearance before a Brooklyn audience we suppose the Brooklynites will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Rev. Dr. CRAVEN (Presbyterian) will preach a sermon on Christian Union, this evening, in Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH's Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. This is the first service in this City by a Presbyterian in an Episcopal pulpit since the pastoral controversy.

MOORE'S BLOTTER.—In another column will be found an advertisement setting forth the merits of "Moore's Blotter." It is as compact, convenient and economical an arrangement as could well be devised. Book-keepers only need know of it to be convinced that it is indispensable.

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will sell at the Trade Rooms, No. 498 Broadway, on the 5th of March, a private library of twenty-five hundred volumes, in which are many rare and curious works. The collection is peculiarly rich in history.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DANGERS OF KEROSENE OIL.—Coroner LYNCH yesterday took charge of the body of Mrs. HANNAH ELIZABETH FOSTER, who, as stated in the TIMES yesterday, was burned to death while in the act of lighting a fire with the aid of kerosene oil. The deceased was the widow of Capt. FOSTER, who at the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter had command of the steamship *Marion*, plying between New-York and Charleston. The line having been broken up by the war, he engaged in other business, but soon after was taken sick and died. Mrs. FOSTER subsequently opened a boarding-house at No. 36 Butler-street, by which she supported herself and three children, two of them helplessly crippled. On Friday afternoon she made a fire for the purpose of preparing dinner, and in order to expedite matters, took a kerosene oil-can and poured some of the contents on the fuel. The flames communicated to the oil in the can, and in an instant it exploded, and the fluid was scattered over her entire person. The servant, BRIDGET DONNELLY, hastened to her relief, but without avail, and she also was so badly burned that it was found necessary to convey her to the hospital. Capt. RHODES, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, and Drs. SMITH, PAGE and BIRD having heard of the occurrence, went to the house with all possible speed, but on entering were shocked in finding the poor woman burned nearly to a crisp and in the last agonies of death. The dress was completely burned off her person. All remedies were in vain and the deceased soon after breathed her last.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT IN BROOKLYN.—Lieut.-Gen. GRANT having accepted an invitation of the officers of the Twenty-third Regiment National Guard, to visit this city, has designated Monday, the 26th inst., as the time. The Academy of Music, having been engaged for the occasion, is being finely decorated, and will present a handsome appearance. The Committee having the reception arrangements in charge announce that the promenade music will commence at 7 o'clock, and continue until 10 P. M., when the dancing will commence. Gen. GRANT will arrive at 7½ o'clock and remain until 9½, during which time an opportunity will be given those present to take him by the hand. Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady will be $4; extra tickets for ladies, $2. In order to avoid a jam the number of tickets are limited to one thousand. After leaving the Academy the General will be received by the Brooklyn Club at their rooms in Clinton-street. He will depart for Washington the same night.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE SENOR OTERO.—Surrogate BRAINARD has, during the past week, granted letters of administration on the effects of the late JOSE GARCIA OTERO, of the city of Cardenas, Island of Cuba, who, as is well known, was murdered in the Brooklyn City Park, on the evening of the 22d of November, 1865. The nearest living relative of deceased is his father, a resident of Navarre, Spain, who thus becomes possessed of all the property left by the son, which consists mainly of cash and bills of exchange—the latter found upon one of the prisoners who have since been convicted of his murder.

SOLDIER'S MONUMENT AT FLUSHING.—The people at Flushing are making good progress in the movement to raise a fund to erect a monument to the soldiers from that village who have fallen in the war. They propose to raise $3,500, and have already secured over $2,000. On Monday evening Mr. ORANGE JUDD will deliver a lecture on the "Electric Telegraph," in aid of the fund. The apparatus he is to use will make the manner of operating the telegraph perfectly clear to all.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED RUM POISONING CASE.—Coroner KIRSTEN, of Jersey City, yesterday received intelligence of the death of a young man, which occurred about a week since, under circumstances which seem to demand legal investigation, and which he has decided to institute. The circumstances, as reported, are that the deceased had been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, but a few days previous had come to the determination to drink no more. On Saturday week he met some of his former companions, among whom, as is alleged, was the keeper of a groggery in Railroad-avenue, where he had been in the habit of frequenting. They invited him to take a drink, which he refused, stating that he had become a temperance man. He was jeered at, called a fool, and was finally enticed into the rum-hole, where he was either persuaded or forced to swallow in succession half a dozen glasses of vile rum. Almost immediately thereafter he was seized with convulsions, in which condition he was conveyed to the home of his parents, where he expired the same day. The physician who had been called in gave a certificate for burial, and consequently the case did not come under the notice of the Coroner for investigation, as it should have. Coroner KIRSTEN will have the body exhumed, and will endeavor to arrive at the facts in the case. Several instances have occurred of late where persons have died and been interred on Doctor's certificates, when there should have been an investigation, and the Coroner has come to the determination to put a stop to such practices.

MRS. PAUL WITH THE POETS.—Mrs. PAUL, of London; Professor of Elocution, will deliver recitations from American and British Poets, to-morrow evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Her selections will be from the poems of Halleck, Poe, Longfellow, Bryant, Willis, Byron, Macauley, Moore, Hood and Campbell.

Moore's Blotter.

A new and decidedly practical invention. It is impossible in a short notice like this to explain its many acceptable points. Ask your stationer to show you one, and if you try it you will like it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,
Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

BOAK.—At Middletown, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 23, JOHN BOAK, aged 70 years.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church on Monday at 11 A. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.

BARNES.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, from congestion of the lungs, JOSEPH N. BARNES, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Edwin R. and Theodore M. Barnes, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral on Monday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 West 33d-st.

BANKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, of disease of the kidneys, LEVI A. BANKER, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 217 8th-av., on Sunday next at 1 P. M.

CORNELIS.—On Friday, Feb. 23, FERDINAND CORNELIS, a native of Antwerp, Belgium, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lafayette-av., sixth house east of Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BANKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, LEVI A. BANKER, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. & A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 217 8th-av., this (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CARROLL.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, PETER CARROLL, aged 69 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

CLEMENT.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 24, ABRAHAM D. CLEMENT, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Kemp, No. 129 East 19th-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment.

CAMMANN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 24, after a short illness, of inflammation of the lungs, CATHARINE J., daughter of the late Charles L. Cammann.

Funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ELKIN.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH ELKIN, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, from her late residence at Stapleton, Staten Island.

GILES.—At Rome, Italy, on Monday, Jan. 29, MARY BEERS, wife of Wm. Ogden Giles, and daughter of Lewis Curtis, of this city, in the 35th year of her age.

HARTSHORNE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, RICHARD B., Jr., only child of Richard B. and Josephine E. R. Hartshorne, aged 5 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 West 26th-st.

JACACKS.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob T. Merritt, Mrs. SEMANTHA R., widow of the late Wm. T. Jacacks, in the 75th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LAING.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, at Hempstead, L. I., JULIA LEAYCRAFT LAING, youngest daughter of Wm. L. and Elizabeth Laing, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 9¼ A. M., returning at 1:20 and 4:12 P. M.

LICHTENBERG.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, HENRY LICHTENBERG, after a short illness, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 45 Butler-st., corner of Smith-st., at 5 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Ponds Cemetery, N. J., on Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

MACKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 23, at the residence of his parents, Marcy-av., of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM BEAN, only child of Thomas H. and Rebecca F. Macklin, and grandchild of the late Rev. Isaac T. Cox, aged 2 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mathew's Church, corner of Throop and De Kalb avs., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

QUIMBY.—At North Castle, on Sixth Day, 23d of 2d month, CAROLINE, daughter of John J. and Hannah G. Quimby, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, North Castle, Second Day, the 26th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

RITTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 24, LAURA A., daughter of Casper and Eliza P. Ritter, aged 12 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIGELOW'S

NEW-YORK SATIN ENAMELED PAPER COLLAR.

Unglazed where it touches the Neck.
Does not feel sticky in warm weather.
Sufficient Space allowed for the Cravat.
Perfect in Style and Finish.
Made of the finest material.
The very best Collar in the market.

SUMNER, HARDON & CROMWELL,
(Dry Goods and Hosiery Commission Merchants,)
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 69 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, contains Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Prof. Mapes, Frederika Bremer, Lavater, Las Casas, Sir John Franklin, Capt. Cook, Revs. John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards; Talent and Genius; Extraordinary Prediction; Ghosts; Origin of Coal; Varieties of Sheep; Iron, its uses; Putting on a Bad Face; Tribulation Trepid and Mr. Hopeful; The Jew; Love and Lovers, the Philosophy of Engagements; an Excellent Number, only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—We cordially invite you to call at our salesroom, No. 537 Broadway, New-York, and examine the Elliptic. Its peculiarities are the elliptic hook and stationery bobbin holder. The hook takes the thread from the needle and carries the loop around the bobbin. The hook, by its elliptic motion, leaves the loop beyond the centre of the bobbin, when it is drawn into the fabric by the hook in taking the next loop. Its advantages are the least possible friction on the thread, elasticity and uniformity of stitch, greatest speed and range of work. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS (LATE STIVERS & SMITH) has a large and splendid stock on exhibition, and is manufacturing extensively. FINE ROAD AND TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, CALECHES, ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, &c., &c., at his manufactory, 94 to 102 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., N. Y.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE LENTEN ORDINATION OF THE Diocese of New-York will be held in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, 25th inst., by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese. Service will begin at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Amity-st. Baptist Church services held every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. J. S. HOLME.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—JUBILEE YEAR.—The exercises of the semi-centennial anniversary of the New-York Sunday-school Union will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 25, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, the President, will give a review of the history, character and progress of the work of establishing Sabbath-schools under the care of the Union. It is hoped that all who are interested in the Sabbath-school cause, or who have been connected with the Union, will be present on this interesting occasion. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, late of Charleston, Pastor of Baptist Tabernacle Church, will preach at the Rooms, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men only, not regular attendants at the churches, are invited. Union prayer meetings every evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. A series of Sunday Evening Discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in this Church by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. E. H. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New-York, Feb. 25; Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, March 4; Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, March 11.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by BENJ. HOWARD, M. D., late representative to the Associations of Europe. Subject—*Religion and Labor in the Old World.* The public are invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec.

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will preach the fourth of the sermons in behalf of St. Barnabas' Protestant Episcopal City Mission House, in Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and East 38th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. The choir of Trinity Church have kindly consented to give their services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on the 25th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. CHAS. H. PAYSON, (on exchange with the Pastor,) at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Also, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

EVIDENCE OF THE ADVENT.—AT the Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., there will be preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Elder HENRY CAMPBELL, of Greenpoint, will give the evidence of Christ's speedy coming. Elder W. S. CAMPBELL will preach at 7½ P. M. on the Prophecies.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION SERIES.—REV. E. R. CRAVEN, D. D., (Pres. O. S.) President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College, will preach the fifth sermon in this series in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH'S,) corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH-STS.—Preaching SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½, by Rev. GEO. W. BURNHAM. Subject in the Evening—*The Scriptural Prominence of Christ's Personal Coming and Reign.* Morning service at 10½. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the evening sermon. All are invited. Prayer meeting before preaching.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE Court Room corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and Free Episcopal services in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. Seats free.

REV. DR. WASHBURN, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Services at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of the Church. Seats free. Usual services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—Preaching of God's Word every SABBATH (D. V.) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst.—*Joshua's Death.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, late of the Florida Conference, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Sabbath-school and class-meeting at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL OF THE THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. C. A. VAN DYCK, D. D., of Beirut, Syria.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES—THE New York Unitarian Association will give a course of eight Sunday evening lectures at the Cooper Institute, beginning each evening at 7½ o'clock. Seventh lecture, February 25—*The Desert Life*, by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW Church (Swedenborgian.)—Lecture SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Spiritual Significance of the Account of Creation*, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Morning service at 11 at the same place.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching (SUNDAY) at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Wicked will have no Resurrection Explained*—John, v. chap., 28, 29 v. At 3 P. M. also. All are invited. Seats free.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS will meet at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A lady will speak in the morning, and Professor H. B. STORER, of Brooklyn, in the evening. Seats free.

W. W. BROOM, IN CONTINUATION OF the Medical Discussion at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., will give *The Life of a Stomach by Itself*, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject at 3 P. M., *Is Poverty a Necessary Condition of Civilized Society?*

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM—CORNER OF 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open on SUNDAY, Feb. 25, at 7½ P. M. Discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL. D. Subject—*The Christos of the Scriptures not the Christ of the Churches.* Seats free.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—The Messenger of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Doom of the Mystical Babylon.*

FREE METHODIST CHURCH—ON SULlivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts.—Rev. JAS. MATHEWS, of Buffalo, having been appointed Pastor, there will be preaching on SABBATH DAYS at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Free seats. All are invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will preach (D. V.) in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—A series of sermons on Confirmation will be preached on Sunday evenings at this Church. Sermon next SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Parish. Service at 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—The monthly Sunday evening service will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK.

"CHRISTIANITY AND WOMAN" IS the subject of Rev. E. G. BROOKS' last discourse of his present series, at the Twentieth-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock. Morning service at 10½.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, of London, will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT MISSION.—Divine service every SABBATH EVENING in the large lecture room, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, Rev. G. J. MINGINS will preach. Seats free.

FIRST F. W. BAPTIST CHURCH—17TH-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching on the SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NUTTING, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday-School Concert at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—MORNing and Evening discourses by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the question: *Which Is the Best, Self-Government or God's?* Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services, LORD'S DAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching Morning and Evening by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—*The Christian Life*, and *The End of the Jewish Church.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Pen of a Ready Writer.* For the evening—*The Telescope on Mount Tabor.*

RELIGIOUS—A WELL KNOWN TEACHER OF Orthodoxy against an able Spiritualist, will discuss the question: *Is Spiritualism a humbug, its teachers hypocrits and votaries' dupes?* at 3 P. M., at No. 814 Broadway, MORNING and EVENING Spiritual lectures as usual.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts., Rev. A. CLEGHORN, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. There will be no evening service.

SERVICES AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

MRS. BULLENE'S DISCOURSES AT Hope Chapel at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Eternal Life*, John vi: 48, 54. *Man Became a Living Soul*, Gen. ii: 7. Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

REV. SAMUEL B. DELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, the 25th inst., Morning and Evening, also MONDAY EVENING, by Rev. GEO. C. LORIMER, of Louisville, Ky.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C....	120	100	West. Union Tel...	57½
21,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R....	104¼	100	do..............	57¾
10,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	102¾	268	do..............	58
20,000	do............	102¾	300	do..............	58
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	104	100	do.............s10	58¼
1,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. C.	94¼	200	do..............	59
5,000	Tr. Notes,7 3.10s,		100	do......2d call	59
	First Series....	99¾	390	do..............	60
500	do	99¾	50	Atlantic S. S. Co...	134½
80,000	do....Sec. Ser.	99½	100	do..............	135
7,500	do.....2d call	99½	100	do..............	135½
4,000	do..Th'd Ser.	99½	200	do..............	135¼
6,000	do	99¾	800	Pitts., F.W.&C...	92½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		100	do..............	92¾
	New Issue....	98¾	500	N. Y. Central....b10	90¾
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	92½	100	do b10	90½
1,000	N. Car. 6s.....	75¾	800	do..............	90¾
25,000	do	75¾	500	do..............	90½
5,000	do.........b30	76	400	do............b10	91
5,000	Missouri 6s.....	78	500	do..............	91
10,000	do b10	77¾	300	do............s10	91
16,000	do	77½	100	do..............	91¼
20,000	do	77¾	500	do............b10	91¼
10,000	do	77½	100	do............s10	91¼
10,000	do ....2d call.	77	600	do..............	91¼
22,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	do............s60	90
	Pacific R......	77¾	15	Erie R........	80
2,000	do	77½	700	do..............	80¾
5,000	Louisiana 6s.....	85	100	do............b10	80¾
5,000	Rhode Isl. 6s....	92	100	do............s10	80½
1,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty		200	do............s30	80½
	ty Loan........	99¾	300	do..............	80¾
14,000	do	99¾	200	Reading R........	99¾
36,000	O. & M. Cer....s30	26½	600	do..............	99¾
16,000	do	25½	500	do............s10	99¾
11,000	Harlem 1st M....	98	500	do............s60	99¾
3,000	Hu.......S.F.Bs	10¼	2100	Mich. S. & N.I...	68¾
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs..	90	700	do..............	68¾
54	Bank of New-York	112	500	Clev. & Pitts.....	77¾
32	Union Bank......	118	1400	do..............	77
40	Bk. of Commerce..	106¼	1500	do..............	76½
15	Imp. & Trad.B'k..	101¾	3800	do..............	76
50	Continental Bank..	97	4000	do..............	7..
50	Fourth Nat. Bank..	98	500	do..............	76¾
200	Canton Co......	44¼	4200	do..............	76
100	do..........b30	44¼	100	do..............	76½
36	Del. & Hud. C....	134	1000	do..............	76¼
15	do	134¾	700	do.......2d call	76¼
10	do	135	500	Chic. & N. W.P...	54¾
100	Central Coal......	41	200	Chi. & R. I.......	103½
800	Cum. Coal Pr.....	44¼	100	do..............	103¼
100	do..........b10	44½	800	do..............	103½
100	do..........b30	44¾	100	do............b10	103½
300	Wilkesbarre Coal..	60	200	Clev. & Tol.......	106½
100	H. & St. Jo. Pr....	52½	100	Morris & Essex...	100

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	O. & M.Cer......	25¼	100	Ill. Cen. R........	113
200	Quick. Min. Co....	41¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts......	76¾
200	do..........b30	41¾	1500	do..............	76½
107	West. Union Tel...	60	100	Chic. & N. W......	27¾
600	N. Y. Cen........	90¾	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	54¾
300	Erie Railroad......	80¼	100	Chi. & R. I........	102⅞
100	Erie Railway Pr....	80	100	do..............	103
100	Reading R........	99¾	200	P., F.W. & C.......	92¾
100	do..........s15	99¾	1500	do..............	92½
300	M. S. & N. I......	68½	100	do............b10	92½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$7,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102¾	400	N. Y. Central......	91¼
5,000	U. S.6s,5-20s C.'65	102¾	200	do..............	91¼
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		500	Reading R.........	100¼
	Sec. Ser....	99¾	50	Mich. Cen. R......	102½
20,000	do	99	300	M. S. & N. I. R....	69⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	92½	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.....	77⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....b30	76	1200	do..............	77
50	Fourth N. Bk......	97¾	200	Chi. & N. W.......	27¼
150	do	97½	300	do..............	27¾
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	106	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	54¾
50	Cum. Coal P......	44¾	300	Chic. & Rk. Is.....	103½
100	Western U. Tel....	61	500	P., Ft.W. & C......	92¾
300	Erie R...........	81	100	do..............	92½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Schuylkill Coal....	16¾	200	Clev. & P........	77⅛
100	do.........b3	16¾	1200	do..............	77⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R........c	90¾	1500	do.............s3	77⅛
300	do............	90¾	2000	do..............c	77⅛
200	do..........s3	90¾	1400	do..............	77⅛
100	do............	90¾	100	do.............s3	77⅛
200	do..........s3	90¾	600	do..............c	77½
200	do..........b3	90¾	300	Chic. & R. Is......c	102⅞
400	Erie Railroad......	80¾	300	do..............	102⅞
100	do..........s3	80¾	500	do..............	102⅞
100	do..........s3	80¾	200	do.............s3	102⅞
600	do..........b3	80¾	400	do.............s3	102⅞
100	do..........s5	80¾	100	do..............	102⅞
1300	M. S. & N. I. R....	68⅞	1300	Chic. & N.W......	27
600	do............	68⅞	100	do..............c	27
300	do............c	68⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.....	54¼
200	do............c	68⅞	100	do.............s3	54⅜
100	do..........s3	68⅞	1000	P., F. W. & C.....s3	92¾
500	do..........b5	68⅞	100	do.............b3	92⅞
100	do.........b60	69			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mariposa Min......	12	100	Ill. Central R......	113¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	41	100	Clev. & P..........c	76¾
400	Schuylkill C......	17	200	do..............	76¾
500	do............	16¾	600	do............s10	76⅝
500	N. Y. Cen........	90¾	400	do..............	76⅝
400	do..........s3	90¾	100	do..............	76¾
400	do............	90¾	200	do.............b4	76⅝
400	do............c	90¾	400	do.............s3	76¾
400	Erie R...........	80¼	300	Chi. & R. I.......s3	103
100	do............	80¾	100	do..............	103
500	do..........s3	80¾	100	do............b10	102½
100	Reading R........	99¾	100	do............s30	102½
100	M. So. & N. I......	68¼	100	do..............	103¼
100	do..........s3	68¼	100	Chic. & N. W.......	27¼
100	do............	68¼	100	Chic. & N. W. P.....	54¾
100	do..........s3	68¼	100	do.............b4	54½
100	do............	68⅝	200	do.............s3	54½
500	do..........b3	68⅝	200	P.F.W & C.........	92¾
100	do..........b4	68⅝	100	do.............s3	92⅝
100	do............	68⅝	100	do..............	92¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co........	44½	1600	Mich. S. & N. I.b3	69¼
100	Schuylkill Coal....	17	300	do..............	69¼
200	Mariposa Min......	12	500	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	77
100	New-York Cen.....	91¼	1800	do..............	77⅛
100	do..........b3	91½	500	do.............b3	77⅛
100	do..........s3	91¼	200	do.............s3	77⅛
300	do..........b4	91¼	1400	do..............	77¼
100	Erie Railroad..snw	81¼	600	do.............b3	77¼
100	do............	81¼	600	do.............s3	77¼
100	do..........b3	81½	100	Chic. & R. I.......	103¼
100	do............	81½	300	do.............b3	103¼
100	do..........s3	81½	100	do..............	103½
100	do............	81¼	500	do..............	103¼
500	Reading R......s3	100	100	do.............s3	103¾
300	do............	100	100	P., Ft. & Chi......	92½
100	Chic. & N. W......	27¾	100	do............s10	92¼

SATURDAY, Feb. 24—1 P. M.

The Gold Room was very weak this forenoon. The supply on the Street from the recent sales of the Government appeared to weigh so heavily upon the Money Market last night and early to-day that some of the speculative holders threw part of their stock overboard at 136½@136 ℘ cent. Some few sales were made a fraction below 136 ℘ cent.; but as the Money Market partially eased up later in the day, the price returned to 137 ℘ cent. At the close of business there was more decided comfort for borrowers of money on call, at 7 ℘ cent., and as the accumulation of Currency in the Treasury from the sales of Gold has been arrested by the decline in Gold below the Government figure of Wednesday and Friday, the impression is that the present very large balances in the New-York office will now begin to fall off. Something will depend, in this respect, on the course of the Gold market. The Government, we have no doubt, has a large surplus of Gold yet to sell, and the amount will accumulate rapidly from Customs as we enter upon the Spring months. The duties paid in yesterday and to-day amount to $1,291,950, and for the five business days of the week, $2,607,795. The California deliveries of the week are $1,227,000. The Exports by the day's steamers and for the week, $580,198, of which $267,500 in Gold bars, $303,008 in Silver bars and foreign coin.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Government securities, and gradually improved as the business of the day progressed, on the Railway list, except on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, of which the sales for cash were large and peremptory at the morning Board, down to 76@75¾ per cent. There was a subsequent recovery to 77 per cent. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made on the general market as compared with Friday P. M., the dealings leaving off steady, and prices for New York Central, Erie and Reading ¼@½ per cent higher than on Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94¼	94¼	Northwest	27½	27¼
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref	54¼	54¾
U. S. 7.30s	99¾	99¾	Rock Island	103¼	103¼
N. Y. Central	91	91¾	Fort Wayne	93¼	92¾
Erie	80¾	81¼	Cumb'land Coal	44½	44¼
Hudson	102¾	102½	Quicksilver	40½	40¾
Reading	99¾	100¼	Mariposa	11¾	12
Mich. Southern	68¾	69	Canton	44	44½
Illinois Central	113¼	113¼	Ohio Certificates	24¾	21¼
Pittsburgh	78¾	77¼	American Gold	136¼	137
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of Republic	108
Merchants'	110	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	114	Hanover	107½
Union	118	Irving	108
America	137	Metropolitan	122
North River	120	Market	110
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	106¼
Mechs' & Traders'	130	Continental	96⅝
Merchants' Exch'ge	105¼	St. Nicholas	99
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Marine	120
State of New York	106	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	106¼	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	106	Park	145
Broadway	225	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	93	Central National	109
Pacific	165	Fourth National	97⅞
Chatham	135	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91½	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sub'n	91½	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87
N. Y. Cen.7s, '76 con	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	101¼	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	92½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	95
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	92	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	36
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	110	Alton & Alton S. F.	93
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	89	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	98
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	95
Mich.S.S.F.7 ℘ c	91	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	107	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,413,925 44; for Customs, $783,000; Gold Notes, $856,000. Payments, $3,700,465 06; Balance, $107,053,016 94.

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending Feb. 20, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co., notice thus:

"The Provision market has continued quiet during the past week, and prices have been barely maintained, owing to the less favorable advices from the Eastern markets speculators have been deterred from operating freely, and many of the orders in the hands of commission buyers have been withdrawn. At the close there is rather more inquiry for products, but the limited amount offering prevents any activity. The heavy snow-storm and severe cold weather early in the week interrupted the running of the railroad trains, and the arrivals of hogs have been much lighter than they otherwise would have been. Very full prices have ruled for hogs on the spot and to arrive, most of the packers continuing in the market, and several of them being obliged to buy, owing to their having contracts for products still uncompleted. The stock of products on hand is moderate compared with last year. Of Mess Pork there is about 5,225 bbls.; of Clear Pork, 300; of Prime Mess Pork, 400; of Extra Prime Pork, 875; of Rump Pork, 105; total, 6,905 bbls. This is principally held on Eastern account. The stock of barreled Pork on the 15th of March last year was 24,291 bbls., as follows: 11,712 Mess, 7,952 Prime Mess, 2,892 Extra Prime, and 1,735 Clear. Of dry salted meats the stock is about 950,000 lbs. Shoulders, and 225,000 lbs. Middles. Of Pickled Hams, 2,050 tcs. and 250 bbls. The stock of Lard is very light—not over 500 pkgs.—this article having been sent forward as fast as made. The Hog packing to date, including the Hogs on hand, is estimated at about 80,000, and the average weight about 235 lbs. The total packing last year was 107,229, and the average weight 197 lbs. The receipts of Hogs reported for the past 24 hours sum up 90 Dressed, against 127 Dressed for same time last year. The receipts reported for past week aggregate no Live and 2,601 Dressed, against 959 Dressed for the same time last year. We quote the Hog market very firm at $11@$11 40 for Dressed, the outside figure for very heavy. Mess Pork has sold at $26, but holders are now asking $26 50@$26 75. Thin Mess is offered at $26. There have been no sales of Clear Pork. Prime Mess is nominal at $23@$23 50. Extra Prime has sold at $18, but is generally held at $18 50@$19. Pickled Hams have advanced ⅛c., closing firm at 15⅜c. Dry Salted Shoulders are firmer with sales at 10⅞c. packed. Lard closes very firm at 17¼c.@17½c. for Prime, with very little offering at any price. No. 1 Lard is nominal at 16½c. There are no English meats on the market. Freight on Provisions to New-York, all rail, 80c. ℘ 100 lbs. To Boston 85c."

The Trade and Tax of Tea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice a verbose communication in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 23d instant, over the signature of "Front-street," purporting to be a "review" of Special Report No. 1, of the Revenue Commission, but which might more appropriately be designated an admixture of error, hyperbole and hypercriticism, in about equal parts.

The writer seems very curious to know "who these gentlemen were in the tea trade," &c., and says "it is certain that I do not know, neither can I conjecture," &c. All this may be, without affording any just ground for impugning the accuracy of the report, or apprehending any irreparable disaster to the country. One of the members of the House Committee of Ways and Means is, if we are not mistaken, a tea importer of long standing, who will be very likely to detect anything wrong, of importance in the report, if such there be. It is to be presumed that the sources of information availed of by the Commission, were satisfactory to them. The Commission state that "this great increase in the consumption of tea may be referred in part to the great prosperity of the country, and the opening of the California trade; partially to the increased facilities and cheapness of transportation by railroad to all parts of the country, and partially to the cheapness of tea itself." Now we submit that these are perfectly valid reasons, if not, give us the true reason "Front-street." It is perfectly obvious that the increase in consumption was not attributable to the free admission of tea into the country, for the increase in consumption from 1831 to 1850, only kept pace with the increase of population, the duties having been abolished in 1834; while from 1850 to 1861 the increase in population was about three and a half per cent., and the increase in consumption of tea was nearly seven per cent., or about double the increase of population.

"Front Street" next takes exception to the apportionment of the 27,000,000 pounds consumed by the Free States, and states that the figures of the Commission, "*about* seventeen millions black and ten millions green," should be reversed so as to stand 17,000,000 for green and 10,000,000 for black, and says that "any one conversant with the trade, either importer or jobber, knows that this is the true statement." Now, while the figures given by the Commission are made only in a general way, and while the point is wholly immaterial as regards revenue, "Front Street," in undertaking to set the Commission right, sets himself even further wrong than they, reminding one of Mr. Weller's remark to the police magistrate—"There is not a magistrate in the county that don't commit himself twice as often as he commits anybody else." The figures showing consumption, obtained from all of the leading brokers in New-York, were for the four years of war, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864:—Black tea, 53,620,936; Green and Japan, 49,411,575—showing an average of rather more than a million of pounds of black more than green tea consumed per annum.

As to the matter of freight, the Commission do *not* state that "from five to seven cents per pound in *gold* were paid to neutral vessels." They say "high rate of freight have also been paid in gold for its transport in neutral vessels," and add in parenthesis (from five to seven cents per pound,) meaning, of course, currency, as they do elsewhere, when not otherwise expressed. And these figures given by the Commission are *within* the truth.

"Front-street" says, "the Taiping rebellion in China made tea dear there, just as the rebellion here at home in the Southern States advanced the value of cotton." Concerning this statement, it may be proper to say that the rebellion in China, under TAI-PING-WANG, or some other Mongolian prototype of JEFFERSON DAVIS, has been raging to a greater or less extent for thirty years, and has about as much effect upon the price of tea as it has upon the weather.

The object of the Commission, we presume, among other things, was to show that, notwithstanding the premium upon gold forced the price of tea to the consumer to more than two dollars per pound, yet the consumption in the loyal States during the war was curtailed less than five per cent., thereby showing the capacity of *tea* as a source of revenue.

"Front-street" lays considerable stress on the statement of the Commission, "that one pound of tea is generally considered equal to three pounds of coffee," and refers to Gen. EATON. We think the authority of Prof. BLOT would be equally conclusive; at any rate, it is not such a very difficult problem that any housekeeper cannot decide for herself. It is scarcely probable that Congress will be led astray in the matter. It would seem that "Front-street," in showing that the pound and a half of tea was equal to ten pounds of coffee, commits himself again, for he says elsewhere, in speaking of the duty on tea, "Yet there is no other article of such general consumption, and so essential to the comfort of the great masses of the community, so heavily taxed." The duty on the pound and a half of tea would amount to 37½ cents; on ten pounds of coffee it would come to 50 cents.

The Commission do *not* say that "tea is hardly affected in price to the consumer by an increase of duty." They say that it is "probably less affected in price to the consumer, by any increase or decrease of duty, than any other article that enters into consumption among a civilized people," and so it is; and the Commission prove it by statistics. They say that the trade partakes of the features of a monopoly, and so it does; and the laws of trade, common sense and practical experience show that under such conditions the duty *is* borne, to some extent, by the producing country.

"Front-street" throws a little weak sarcasm on the statement of the Commission, "that of the profit paid by the consumer, probably not more than one-fourth reaches the original importer," but the Commission prove this, indeed they prove much more.

"Front-street" also takes exception to the recommendation of the Commission that a differential duty of ten cents per pound shall be imposed on indirect importations, and affirms that the proposed change is intended to "protect" the importers. The object of the differential duty, we presume, was to force English importers, if they wished to avail themselves of the American markets, to import, or rather export, directly from China to this country. As it now is, they avail themselves of the chances of both markets, while the American importer is confined to his own market, and that market rendered most unsafe and treacherous to him. He cannot possibly make any calculation as to supply and demand, which is the only regulator of price. If there be a reason for any differential duty, there is a reason for an effective one, and we think the reason, or reasons, (for there are many,) are sufficient. The American market should be established on its own basis, and not be made subject to the caprice, necessity or hostility of the Bank of England.

We do not hesitate to say that if an effective differential duty is imposed, there will be a uniformity of supply by direct importations, and a minimum and steady price of tea maintained in this market. We think we are safe in saying that the fluctuations in the price of tea, and the present high price of tea in this market, is more attributable to the absence of an effective differential duty than to any other cause. An American importer cannot possibly know how to supply his market; he knows that there will be about 30,000,000 of pounds consumed, but if there is a stock of 100,000,000 in England ready to be launched into this market, how is it possible that he can embark with confidence in his business?

"Front-street" thinks that the "whole argument is mainly for the purpose of preventing people from buying teas where they can buy them cheapest;" on the contrary, it is apparent that the Commission desire to make it the interest of the importer to buy them in the cheapest market, and they believe that the cheapest market is that of the producing country; they think it wholly unnecessary and objectionable for the consumer to be obliged to pay a heavy schedule of charges in England, and another schedule of charges here.

"Front-street" thinks if Congress will guarantee him a certain profit, that he will go into the importing business largely. We believe it is not the province of Congress to guarantee profits: it is rather its duty, so to regulate commerce, that the American merchant will need no guarantee but common prudence and intelligence. "Front-street" says something about an allowance for tret made in England; it makes no difference to the American consumer if they allow *forty* pounds a package for tret, and above all the American consumer does not wish to place himself under obligations to an Englishman for his "liberal-weight." He is satisfied with exact weight without an allowance for liberality or tret.

ORIENTAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Tar and Feathers—The Swampscott Disturbances—Extraordinary Verdict.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1866.

We are in the midst of two revivals, or, more strictly speaking, we appear to be approaching two revivals, which may yet be quoted to demonstrate the truth of the recent theory that in society as in nature action and reaction are equal.

In different towns of the Commonwealth there are signs of a revival of interest in the churches, and zealous efforts are being made to increase and extend it. It began after the week of prayer, and it promises to grow rapidly. My authorities for these statements are our denominational journals, for I have seen none of this new religious spirit with my own natural eyes.

On the other hand, the forthcoming reports of the State officers admit that there has been an increase of crime since the cessation of hostilities. They attempt to account for it by elaborate theories. I will refer to these guesses at another time.

And then, again, there are indications of a revival of that ancient and Southern domestic institution which entirely destroyed PLATO's definition of a man, by plentifully supplying what his two-legged animal lacked—an institution which was supposed to have become as obsolete in New-England as hanging witches or ducking adulteresses. During the recent war two persons were tarred and feathered in Massachusetts. The first case occurred at Swampscott, and its victim was a working man named STONE. An enemy or neighbor asserted that he said, when the news of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination arrived, that "it served him right," and that "he ought to have been killed long ago," or words to that intent. This unsupported statement caused great excitement. A mob speedily gathered, surrounded the house where he was at work, and ordered him to surrender. A pistol shot hastened his evacuation of the premises. STONE stoutly denied the charge made against him; but mobs have no ears for vindications of character. They hustled him along; threatened the McClellan men whom they met on their way; led him to the town hall, where a minister of the gospel cheered them on by moving the adjournment of a Teachers' Convention then in session there; and finally they took him outside of the village, where they daubed him with tar and covered him with feathers. A "Rev." Mr. CROOKS was the chaplain of this ceremony. One of the town officers kept out of the way, and the other made no remonstrance whatever. The occurrence was narrated in our most radical journals without a word of disapprobation; and a brief protest from an individual citizen, published in the *Commonwealth*, occasioned a controversy, in which a councillor of State took the part of the mob. The citizen insisted that it was as great an outrage to tar and feather men for their offences or opinions in Massachusetts as in the Border Ruffian region, while the councillor took the ground that the mob at Swampscott, while they might have violated the statutory law of the Commonwealth, at the same time vindicated that "law which hath her seat in the bosom of God, whose voice is the harmony of the universe!" Absurd and incredible as this appears to be, it is a literal quotation! It was once remarked that a Yankee couldn't sin, or wouldn't sin, until he first founded a philosophy to prove that it was a virtuous thing to do so. "Now we in our country," said the cynic, "when we go to a bad house, don't squirm when folks call us a hard name; but your Yankee, Sir, would undertake to show that his conduct was influenced solely by his perception of the 'vast truth' of the doctrine of 'elective affinities,' and was in 'accord' with the 'harmonical philosophy' or some other stuff!" We are a queer people up here.

The next case of tar-and-feathering occurred at Danvers, and was an outrage still less excusable. The victim of it was Mr. ROBERT PUTNAM. It took place soon after the murder of the President. A mob of over a hundred men and boys surrounded the house of PUTNAM in the day time. Mr. PUTNAM is an elderly, white-haired man. He was in bed at the time; but his wife, son and two daughters, one of whom was ill, were about the house. The old man got up and asked the mob what they wanted. They responded by calling him a "d—d Copperhead, McClellan man and Democrat!" threatened his life and ordered him to come out. The old man had the spirit to tell them that he had "voted for Gen. JACKSON, had always voted the Democratic ticket and always should" follow that amusement—for it is little else here; and he peremptorily refused to come out. The mob then battered down his door with rails, threw stones into his house, broke into it, smashed the furniture, pulled the beds to pieces, knocked Mr. PUTNAM down and drove his wife and daughters from their rooms.

These two outrages have been brought to the notice of the Courts. STONE recovered a few hundred dollars damages, and PUTNAM a verdict against all the defendants and $183! In the latter case a motion has been made to set aside the verdict, on the ground that it is against the weight of evidence, and that the damages are insufficient.

I would not have mentioned these episodes of life in Massachusetts but for an extraordinary procedure on the part of the Legislature during the present week, which, although engineered by Radicals, is emphatically condemned by the more consistent portion of them, and deeply regretted by the Conservative Republicans.

Judge LORD, in his recent charge, after enforcing the importance and duty of obedience to just laws, dwelt at considerable length on the outrages at Swampscott and Danvers. The result was a verdict for STONE. The amount was promptly subscribed by the citizens of the town, so that not only did the rioters pay nothing, but their conduct was indorsed and encouraged. An old sea-captain, better known as Widger than by his own name, was a prominent actor in the affair, and he has had honorable mention in a number of our papers for an act which should have consigned him to a jail. He is the person who distinguished himself in the same way in the celebrated case of Capt. IRESON, at Marblehead, in the last generation. I say celebrated because, of course, everything that is done in Massachusetts necessarily is historical; even to the names of our noble families who never achieved any higher work for humanity than to own a house in Beacon-street. Old IRESON was charged with having refused to rescue a crew who were in danger of drowning, because he would have had to lose his cargo of fish by saving them. He was tarred and feathered, and a ballad was composed thereon, which, of course, is celebrated and historical also. Its burthen runs in these words:

> "Old Flud IRESON for his hard heart,
> Was tarred and feathered and rode in a cart
> By the women of Marblehead."

This "Widger" was one of old IRESON's tar-ers. It came out in the course of Mr. NORTHCOLT's speech that IRESON was an injured man, a victim to the mob; that the charges against him were false, and that he pined away under the recollection of the indignities inflicted on him.

By way of parenthesis, let me state another fact that came out in the same trial. The Judge in his speech said that although Massachusetts had often been sneered at by Southern men for having hanged witches, the legal records of South Carolina showed that a woman was hanged in that State for the same offence, a century later. But to return to our tar and feathers.

The District-Attorney commenced a prosecution against the rioters in the case of STONE. Ex-Gov. JOHN A. ANDERSON appeared for the defendants. He asked for a postponement of the case, which the Judge refused to grant. The friends of the defendants then appealed to the Legislature, and the result was the passage of this unprecedented resolution:

Whereas, It is the opinion of this House, as the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth, that it is for the best interest of the people that proceedings and indictment for political offences, and for breaches of the peace committed in Massachusetts, during the late rebellion, under the excitements growing out of and incident to a time of war, should not in any case be encouraged, save in clearly exceptional cases of a very grave and malicious nature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be required forthwith to take the direction and management of, and appear for the Commonwealth, in certain prosecutions for riot and assault alleged to have been committed in the County of Essex, in the month of April last, in the towns of Swampscott and Danvers, which prosecutions are now pending in the January term of the Superior Court for criminal business, now sitting in Salem for said county.

This resolution was adopted after a warm debate, 125 to 29. The reason alleged in private for taking the case out of the hands of the District Attorney, is that he is not a "reliable" Republican. He is an extreme Conservative, and was elected over the regular candidate by a bolt. Many members of the bar are indignant at this intervention of the Legislature in judicial affairs, and conservative Republicans deem it entirely uncalled for, inasmuch as the remedy was in the power of the Governor, who could have pardoned the rioters if deemed advisable.

Gov. ANDREW, before leaving office, pardoned out all prisoners whose offences had originated in political excitements; and this precedent is exhibited as a reason why the rioters of Swampscott and Danvers should not be prosecuted. There seems to be some difference, however, between shortening the duration of a term of imprisonment and prohibiting the trial of rioters. Certainly this action of the Legislature is without precedent, and of extremely doubtful propriety in any case whatever.

It is settled, therefore, that whereas in the South Abolitionists may be tarred and feathered with impunity, in Massachusetts the pot and bag are suspended over the heads of Copperheads only.

VILLAGER.

COLORADO.

Mining Prospects—How the gold is Extracted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1866.

The first gold discovery of this "Pike's Peak country" was entirely of the scale formation and only obtainable by washing. The next gold was the result of the development of lodes, which were first quartz, next the iron pyrites came, and were found to contain the larger quantities of the precious metal. A few days since an invitation was sent me by Gen. BREWSTER, the Vice-President of the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company, to accompany him to Central City. This I gladly accepted, as the major portion of the mining operations are carried on either at or near this place. From Denver to Golden City, the route lays over an undulating prairie entirely destitute of other vegetation than the prairie grasses and soap weed. From Golden City there are two routes to Central; one the Clear Creek route, the one that the railroad is to take, and the one that we took, through what is known as the Golden Gate.

Leaving Golden City, which is situated in a beautiful basin at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and destined to become the city of Colorado for many reasons, we journeyed through the Golden Gate, a more than picturesque mountain pass, then through what seemed to be a continued pass, of thirty miles length. The scenery was wonderfully grand, and the roads were excellent; this and the genial party made the trip exceedingly enjoyable.

Five miles from this place we saw the first indications of the work progressing in this vicinity, which consisted of decayed mills and troughs that had formerly been used to obtain gold by washing, and now entirely abandoned.

Soon we saw the large mills, from the stacks of which came the smoke that told of the activity of the owners, and efforts to make the Company's stock pay. Then we came to Black Hawk, where the most extensive mills of the country are located and worked. Black Hawk is so near Central that I find it difficult to determine where it ends and Central begins; but I am told that they are different villages, so take other statement for fact. The hotels are not on a very extensive scale, nor so different in quality as to offer any choice. We took the St. Nicholas, secured the best room in the house, which was ventilated to an uncomfortable extent, and no place for a fire. This last fact, when the thermometer is at 15 and 20 degrees below zero, is cooling to a lasting extent. We were pickish, so went to supper—no, food. The manner of feeding the guests is entirely by sample, the only thing that is plenty being dirt. But this is Colorado, a new country, and discomfort is to be anticipated. People come here to make money, not to live, so expect to rough it during their stay.

It is a lively place, though, this St. Nicholas, when the sleeping arrangements are investigated. The sheets have been changed, but the miscellaneous inhabitants object, so 'tis not done except on extraordinary occasions. Then I am told that it is necessary to assemble a strong force to do battle with the inhabitants. A bit of strategy practiced by mine host is not bad. By locating a person of well-kept rotundity and comfortable flesh in one of these beds, the big bugs are fed to satiety, so that a person of average health may be domiciled with considerable safety. I do not know that this is extensively practiced, but am assured that it has been done with great success.

Central is the most curiously-built city that I have yet visited. The major portion of the town is constructed on an entirely new and novel principle. The front of the house rests upon a narrow ledge of rock, which is also used as the road or street. The rear of the building projects over the gulch, supported by a miscellaneous collection of timber, of all shapes and sizes, giving one the idea of a complicated spring to a trap. This arrangement, I am forced to say, is not conducive to sleep, for the wind rises at this season of the year just at evening, and blows with astonishing force throughout the night, reaching its strength about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. You are told by the landlord that it is only occasionally so "very breezy" that it is not considered so dangerous as to necessitate the guests rising. "But," he adds, "then you had better look sharp." To a person that is not acquainted with the exact force considered dangerous, it is well to look sharp all the time. If the air were as dense as that we breathe East, I don't think that there would be a rock left on the mountain-sides. The extreme rarity of the air among the mountains is the only safety.

The day following our arrival was spent in the inspection of the different mills, lodes and leads. The great desideratum of the Coloradian is the development of a process by which gold may be extracted from the ore without the expenditure of more funds than the extracted gold results. For this reason one of the principal topics of conversation is "processes." The reason of the great cost in the extraction of the precious metal is the high prices paid for everything—wages, fuel, food and manufacturing material of every kind. This mountain country possesses nothing but ore—all the necessities must be brought by trains either from the East or from the more fertile portions of Colorado, and the mountain road is far from being an easy one to travel with a heavily loaded team. Then, too, the processes have thus far extracted but a small per cent. of gold from ore that assay shows to contain a very rich yield. There are two processes that are now considered with much favor—the Lyons and the Keith. Our visits to the mills of these two companies were made under rather disadvantageous circumstances. The day was intensely cold, so cold that the mills were not in full operation. The Keith process is conducted in this manner: The ore is crushed and ground until it is as fine as flour, then blown through a furnace flame of great heat, which is the desulphurizing. After this it is ground to an almost impalpable powder, and passed on to the shaking table, which is a vat made to swing slowly, to bring the pulverized ore in contact with the mercury. When the mercury has taken up all the gold it is removed and the gold separated from the mercury, which loses little of its quantity by the operation. The LYONS process is entirely different. The ore is first cleaned of as much base or waste material as possible by dressing, by means of a Cornish buddle and by washing. This dresses the ore to a value of nearly twenty-five per cent. The ore used is composed largely of lead, and is taken, after being "dressed," to the Scotch hearth, where it is reduced to metallic lead. From thence it goes to the "cupel" furnace, where the gold and silver are extracted in one mass, the lead being driven off in the form of litharge and the gold and silver left in the test. Another portion of the work is the crushing and desulphurizing of ore, which is then mixed with the litharge and other fluxes, then taken to the reverbatory furnace, when it is smelted. The result shows itself in the form of bars of lead. These bars contain the bullion, which is extracted by means of the cupel furnace.

The Lyons process is under the superintendence of Mr. FRED. C. JOHNSON, a practical smelter, and a man of excellent and varied experience. Mr. LYON is supreme in the establishment, and an extremely practical man—considering which fact it seems strange that he did not build the works nearer fuel and other necessities. The Lyons method of dressing the ore of so much of its waste consistency would make the transportation of the ore thus prepared much less expensive than the present transportation of all material must be. This expense will be greatly lessened by the construction of the Clear Creek Railroad, which will be built from Golden City to Black Hawk. The expense of building this road, it is estimated, will not exceed two million of dollars. This will bring down the price of everything to such an extent that even the failure of the Lyons process would not be the ruin of Colorado gold companies. The road will be run through the Clear Creek cañon, and not meet a grade that is too great for the best of roads. Timber for this of the best description is abundant along the route, and the most favorable results may be expected. At Golden City, coal, of the best quality is found in unlimited quantities, and may be mined as it is at present, at very small expense. Iron, too, in large quantities is found here, and every necessity of the mountain country can be secured at extremely moderate rates. It is said that Gen. DIX approves of the building of this road, as it may eventually be used as a portion of the great Pacific road.

Among the gentlemen interested in this road are FRANKLIN HAVEN and JOHNSON AMORY, of Boston; W. W. LANMAN and E. P. BRAY, of New-York. Mr. LOVELAND, of Golden City, one of the most indefatigable and able-bodied workers that I have met in the country, is one of the prominent persons representing the Colorado interest. The construction of the road, its exceeding utility and undoubted remunerative success, were all considered and calculated by Mr. LOVELAND before any survey or estimate was made.

That all the lodes, leads, mills, etc., now owned by Eastern corporations that have been located with reasonable judgment, will pay eventually these sums, there seems to be no doubt. But this can only be expected when the improvements now in progress are completed. Take, for instance, the Gunnell Lode, that was worked under the superintendence of FITZ JOHN PORTER, who built his mill three miles from his lode. The ore taken from this lode has yielded as high as $3,000 to the crate. F. J. PORTER undertook the work, but the company found that his expense was rather more than they could afford; still, there is no doubt but what he did the best that his ability permitted.

Every one here has lodes to sell, but no buyers. Money is scarce, so they gather a number of claims, call them "abstracts," and start for the States. Money is more plenty there, also persons who are anious to buy. But these are instructive little facts that is is well to consider before investing. Some lodes are situated in a portion of the country that is almost inaccessible, others contain large quantities of waste matter and substances that render the yield of gold very much less than assay shows. The manufacture of specimens is not uncommon; to persons about to start for the East, beware of a specimen in which the gold is visible. The richest ore seldom shows the shining particle to the unassisted eye.

This epistle will not gladden the hearts of persons East, selling abstracts, but the facts are here stated.

CROQUIS.

THE JAMAICA REBELLION.

Investigation by the Royal Commission—Extraordinary Cases of Cruelty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, Feb. 5, 1866.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the cause, nature and suppression of the recent rebellion in the eastern district of this island, are prosecuting their important work with great energy and ability. They sit daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and get through a large quantity of evidence, as Messrs. GURNEY and MAUL are experienced in the examination of witnesses. The inquiry, as far as it has gone, seems to demonstrate the fact that the outbreak was not a riot, as some assert, but a rebellion which would have extended to every part of the island had it not been crushed out energetically. But while this fact is established beyond doubt, a great many individual cases of injustice and oppression have been brought to light. Provost-Marshal RAMSAY is found to have had a man hung without trial for simply gnashing his teeth from the pains of flogging. Capt. ADCOCK's division shot a man without trial, before his wife, in his own orchard, because he was pointed out by one of the troopers as a rebel; and the soldiery flogged women on their bare backs, by order of irresponsible persons. It has also been proven that wire was twisted in the cat-o'nine-tails used at Bath, and that the political prisoners captured in Kingston were made to sleep in apartments filled with vermin and dirt. Gov. EYRE knew nothing of these wrongs, but as he has in his dispatches to the Colonial Secretary assumed the responsibility of everything done—even without his orders—he is amenable at the bar of public opinion for all that has sullied the conduct of the officials during martial law. His Excellency has also been very weak in his evidence, and has not given satisfactory reasons for the capture of GORDON. All he says is, that the general impression was that GORDON was the ringleader of the revolt. This is still believed by the great majority of respectable persons here. But then the matter should be relieved of doubt by official data, and as His Excellency is going to be examined, it is hoped that he will fully establish this. Mrs. GORDON's interests are represented by a Scotch advocate, a Mr. GURRIE, and Mr. PAYNE, of the Midland Circuit of England, appears for Dr. BRUCE, Mr. SEVEIN, and a number of other persons. There are actually over two hundred witnesses still to be examined, and the Commission will not be closed for a month or six weeks hence. I forgot to mention that Mr. WALCOTT, of the Jamaica Bar, instructed by Mr. F. R. LYNCH, appears on behalf of Gov. EYRE, the Executive Committee, and all other persons connected with the suppression of the rebellion; while Mr. PHILLIPPS, instructed by Mr. HARVEY, watches the interests of Dr. UNDERHILL and the Baptist missionaries. It is fully expected that the result will be the acquittal of Mr. EYRE from any intentional wrong; but some of the subordinates, both naval and military, will be cited before a competent tribunal to answer for illegalities and cruelties.

The Judges are holding a special commission in Kingston for the trial of the "political prisoners" who were apprehended out of the martial law district, and such of the rebels as remained undisposed of when martial law ceased. Among the latter is the famous Capt. GRANT, (a good-looking black lad,) who gave the orders for the murder of poor CHARLES PRICE. HARRY (the shoe-maker) and Rev. Mr. CROWL, have been found guilty of uttering seditious language at the "Underhill Meeting" recently held in this City, and Rev. W. PALMER and GOLDSON have been discharged, the first on a legal point, and the second because the Jury could not, after being locked up for ten days, arrive at a verdict; both will, however, be again tried during the ensuing week on other charges. Dr. BRUCE, SEVEIN, (the editor of the *County Union*,) KELLY SMITH, Rev. Mr. ROACH, Rev. Mr. PALMER, HARRY VAY, (of the *Watchman*,) MILLER, CROWL, and PHILLIPS, the Maroon, (of Vere,) are all to be tried together for conspiracy. The Crown will rest almost entirely in this case on the documentary evidence, which is very voluminous. It is said that the letters of some of these parties establish the fact of there having been an "understanding" between the rebels of St. Thomas in the East, and parties in Vere, St. James, and elsewhere. The prisoners found guilty will not be sentenced until the whole of the cases are disposed of.

There is a great deal of discontent throughout the island, and it requires calmness and discretion on the part of the authorities to allay the bad feelings that prevail. The negroes of the rural districts entertain the idea that Gov. EYRE is in chains, and is about to be sent as a prisoner to England to answer for "shooting the people," as they say. A great deal of intimidation is spoken of, but no overt act worth recording has occurred since the rebellion. Sir HENRY STARKS has called on all the inhabitants to aid him in maintaining the law and in allaying excitement. He has stated that he has at his command the means of suppressing any outbreak, and that he possesses the determination to do so. The Admiral (Sir A. HOPE) is still here in his flag-ship, the *Duncomb*, and several vessels-of-war are stationed at out-ports and cruising round the island. A large steamer is in the Kingston harbor, and her blue jackets and marines are under orders to land at a moment's notice. The troops at Newcastle and Up-Park-Camp are also under orders, and the police and constabulary of Portland and St. Thomas in the East have been reinforced. Detachments of the Third Buffs and the First W. I. Regiment are quartered in the Cornwall parishes, and the volunteers of this city are under Capt. JOHNSTON, of the General's staff, for the purpose of acting as a fire brigade in cases of necessity. Two alarms of fire were given during last week, but the flames were occasioned by carelessness. Four fires, strange to say, occurred on the same day in Spanish Town, but all were the result of accident.

There is no news beyond what I have stated. Business is comparatively dull, and persons are disinclined to enter into purchases of property in the present unsettled state of the country. It is, however, believed that the result of the inquiry that is now going on will be productive of increased trade and cultivation, the laying down of railways and the development of the rich resources of this fertile island. It is quite certain that more is now known of Jamaica in Europe and America than ever, and that some benefit must result from the recent unhappy disturbances.

A WILD CAT ENTERS A HOUSE IN LAWRENCE KANSAS—A LIVELY SKIRMISH.—Last Saturday, while Mr. JOHN CALLAHAN and his wife, who reside near the Park in this city, were sitting in their front room, reading, Mrs. CALLAHAN got up and went into the kitchen for some water. On opening the door an animal entered, and on seeing the lamplight made a spring from the floor to the ceiling, but fell back with a crash. He then sprang on the stove; then to the piano. By this time Mrs. CALLAHAN had retreated up stairs. After fastening the stair door, Mr. CALLAHAN took a hurried view of his new visitor.

From former observations, which he had had in the mountains, he soon decided that the intruder was a catamount or wild-cat. Like an old soldier, that he is, he prepared for action. First, however, he opened the door and gave the ugly varmint a chance to compromise by leaving. But his opponent did not believe in backing out if he did get into an ugly scrape. No armistice could be agreed upon, consequently the parties prepared for battle. Mr. CALLAHAN armed himself and assumed the offensive. Throwing out his skirmishers in the shape of a billet of wood, his catship received the first charge on his side, when he in turn sprang at Mr. CALLAHAN, but landed on the table. From the table he made a demonstration upon the windows, literally demolishing the curtains. He then took up a position on the settee.

Mr. CALLAHAN followed up the attack, when the enemy took possession of and perched himself upon the bureau-glass. His weight here overbalanced him and he fell between the bureau and the wall. Mr. C. got the advantage by pushing the bureau against the wall and hemming in the rascal.

At this critical juncture Mr. C. received reinforcements, in the person of another soldier—Mr. BALDWIN, late of the Eleventh Kansas. They now proceeded to barricade the enemy's position so as to cut off his retreat. A council of war was held, and it was agreed to capture the enemy alive, if possible. This idea had to be abandoned, however, when a navy revolver was brought to bear upon the cat and he was shot—one terrible scream and all was over. The cat measured three feet two inches in length, and sixteen inches in hight.—*Kansas State Journal, Feb 7.*

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Donald McKay on French and English Iron-Clads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The practice—which seems to have originated since the commencement of the rebellion—of contractors who are supplicants at the door of the Treasury, writing letters for publication, which, under the guise of scientific information, contain lavish praise of the very officials under whose direction they have obtained and carried on their contracts and received their pay, has placed some of these persons in a very ridiculous position, that is, if they have any regard for professional reputation.

The case to which we now allude is a recent letter on European iron-clads, written abroad by Mr. McKAY, a Boston ship-builder, and published in a journal of that city. During the early part of the war this gentleman, who was then abroad, wrote a long letter, in which in the most emphatic manner he condemned the Monitor iron-clads our Government were then building to use against the rebels and to keep off foreign meddlers, and at the same time praised in the highest terms the unwieldy, deep draught and vulnerable broadside craft the French and English were then constructing; holding them up as copies for us to imitate, instead of neutralizing their power, as we effectually accomplished by an original engine of naval warfare. A few months after this letter was written, this ship-builder came home—just about the time the Navy Department had advertised for proposals for the building of the twenty "light draught" iron-clads, so called. Although he must have perceived at a glance the inefficient character of these vessels as represented by the plans which the Department had been deceived into adopting, (if he is the practical ship-builder his long experience should make him,) he bid and obtained a contract for building two of these ill-planned craft. As if in keeping with this new relation, he again takes up his pen, but this time as a defender of the very system he had only such a short time before so vehemently condemned. Not only this, but, finding that the failures of Mr. ISHERWOOD were exciting loud murmurs, he also writes letters [in his defence, which were read in the Senate and passed current as well as Mr. ISHERWOOD's cooked-up tables in the Congressional report.

Now, were it not for the last letter, published a few days since, it might not be illogical to suppose that upon more mature examination and reflection, he had changed his mind on the iron-clad question two or three years since, regardless of interest.

But when we find such expressions as the following in this letter, it seems to be quite clear that these periodical productions are written merely for "buncombe," or to tickle certain officials, who indeed, must be very ticklish, if this straw can produce that effect:

"I am more convinced than ever, that those iron-clad fleets (French and English) fully meet my views as to efficiency and sea service, as stated in my previous communications to you." He then proceeds to say: "I felt proud that our Navy Department since 1861, have constructed, built and equipped an iron-clad fleet, both for home defence and sea going service, more powerful than all the iron-clad navies of the world;" and then tells our Government as a "profitable and judicious expenditure" to keep on building these iron-clads which are, as everybody knows, the very Monitors he had condemned.

As our iron-clads, as well as those of the Russians and other Powers in the north of Europe, are Monitors, the rival system to those of the French and English, which he praises as perfection, the absurdity as well as the object of this letter must be plain to the merest "land-lubber" of us all.

Next, Mr. McKAY proceeds to load the *Dunderberg*, a broadside craft, protected with a thin veneering of armor, with such a quantity of praise that she must be pretty nearly swamped. He says: "I can allude with pride to that wonderful production of human genius, the *Dunderberg*, now in process of construction by Mr. W. H. WEBB, of New-York. I have personally inspected all the iron-clads of England and France, but I have not seen one of them which, in originality of design, power and completeness of details, begins to compare with her. She combines the *impregnability* of the turret system with the advantages of the broadside and ends. In short, she can bring guns to bear from every point of the compass without changing her position.

From the appearance of her model, it is evident to me that she must be an excellent sea-boat, of uniform speed, and, notwithstanding her great size, easily managed. It is said she will cost over $2,000,000. This is not high when compared with the sums lavished on the large iron-clads of the Old World, which are far inferior to her as a vessel-of-war. I consider her a match for a fleet of such vessels as some of the best produced in France."

The *Dunderberg* is a broadside vessel, 380 feet 4 inches long, 72 feet 10 inches beam, and 7,000 tons displacement. The portion carrying the battery, conventionally termed a casemate, is composed of 3 feet of wood, (mostly soft white pine,) with 4½ inches of iron, applied in slabs 28 inches wide by 9 feet long. The hull is protected with plates of iron 12 to 15 feet in length, 3 feet wide, and 3½ inches thick.

This armor, as experiments have amply demonstrated, is not nearly sufficient to keep out modern shells. Even if the shell should not be powerful enough to pass entirely through the vessel, it would explode in the wood backing, setting it on fire, and as for its resistance to modern projectiles, it is no exaggeration to assert that a plating of tin would be of equal efficiency, and if those are right who contend that armor not impregnable is of no use, this had much better be left off. Yet Mr. McKAY has the effrontery to assert that, after having inspected all the iron-clads abroad, he has not seen one which will compare with this easily penetrable monster; this, too, after he has appended to his letter a list of English and French iron-clads, the smallest of which, such as the *Enterprise*, *Research* and *Favorite*, protect their batteries and water-line with thicker armor than the *Dunderberg*, and backed with hard teak instead of white pine. Again, the *Bellerophon*, mentioned in Mr. McKAY's list, carries 6 inches of iron around her guns and water line. Other examples from the same list might be given which incontrovertibly show that, so far from possessing "the impregnability of the turret system," she is the most vulnerable iron-clad now in course of construction by any maritime power. Mr. McKAY very earnestly states "she can bring guns to bear from any point of the compass without changing her position," but he omits to mention that the perfect ease with which the entire battery of a turret can sweep the horizon, by simply moving a lever, is one of the peculiar advantages of the system.

As to vulnerability, to show how far this gentleman is out of the way, it may be stated that the Kalamazoo class of monitors, constructed by DELANO, (who, by the way he very cleverly omits to mention while besmearing LENTHALL and ISHERWOOD, who hold the purse-strings, with unmerited praises,) are to carry 14 inches of iron, with 3 feet of wooden backing all around their sides, and turrets 15 inches thick, while the *Dunderberg*, a larger vessel, only carries *three and a half inches* of iron armor—a slight difference truly.

Mr. McKAY thinks that, on account of her peculiar model, the *Dunderberg* will be "an excellent sea boat, of superior speed, and easily managed." When it is stated that her bottom is perfectly flat, the sides joining it at a sharp and accurately defined angle, and that she is some 70 feet wide, it is difficult to perceive on what grounds Mr. McKAY bases his opinion with regard to excellent sea-going qualities. As for the "superior speed," the statement that the British *Warrior*, with her beautiful lines and round edges, and only 58 feet beam, with engines 12 per cent. larger than the *Dunderberg*, (while Mr. McKAY asserts he has seen none equal to the *Dunderberg's*,) exerting 6,000 horse-power, achieves but little over 14 knots, the "superior speed" claimed for the *Dunderberg* only awaits a trial to be seen to be all moonshine. Finally, with regard to her anticipated steering qualities, it is well known that the large English iron-clads, fitted with rudders of more power than both of those of the *Dunderberg*, and with very much finer stern lines, cannot be navigated in and out of the rivers and dockyards without the use of tugs. The only iron vessel in the British Navy which can be properly steered, is the *Bellerophon*, which is built, as far as regards the balanced rudder and stern arrangement, precisely like our Monitors. This is candidly admitted in England, and Mr. McKAY also alludes to this fact. How, then, can it be expected that the *Dunderberg*, which is more unwieldy than the largest of the English iron-clads, can be steered any better, or as well? Why was not the *Dunderberg* provided with such a steering apparatus as that which has proved so wonderfully successful in the British *Bellerophon*, and which was copied from us?

Owing to the lamentable constructional blunder of making the bottom perfectly flat, instead of making it curved in the usual way, the *Dunderberg* is a very weak vessel. Even now, owing to the enormous upward pressure of the water on this immense flat surface, although the vessel is several feet from the load draught, the bottom is bulged upwards; and notwithstanding the great weight of the boilers, the bottom is plentifully strewed with pig iron to keep it where it belongs. This, of course, could not be the case if the bottom was made with the usual round bilges and curved "dead rise." It is true that the new dead flat bottom and straight side construction approved by the "celebrated Boston ship-builder" has the advantage of cheapness, (although the *Dunderberg* is to cost only two millions,) as it saves the expense of curved "futtocks," the bottom joining the side at a well-defined angle, similar to the peak of the roof of a barn.

In short, it is quite plain that if Mr. McKAY himself will but take the pains to read over his own letters for the last three or four years, together with the characteristics of the British and French iron-clads appended to his last, he must be aware that his course, even if he can justify it to himself, exposes him to the charge of the most childish inconsistency. While on one hand he praises Mr. ISHERWOOD and his machinery, on the other he furnishes a list of vessels such as the *Bellerophon*, *Normandie*, *Lord Clyde* and *Magenta*, which steam 13¼ to 14¼ knots, which is from 1¼ to 2½ knots faster than any screw vessel ISHERWOOD has been connected with, and which are propelled with engines constructed directly contrary to the canons of Mr. ISHERWOOD's steam rubric.

We opine that more plausible arguments than those contained in Mr. McKAY's letters will be necessary to establish his reputation either as a man possessing "practical knowledge" or as an advocate to assist brother contractors.

VULCAN.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Freedmen—Report of Col. Samuel Thomas—Large Crops Anticipated.

Mojor-Gen. T. J. WOOD some time since directed Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, to make a tour of inspection through the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition and prospects of the freedmen and feelings of the people generally. Col. THOMAS visited Jackson, Meridian, Macon, Lauderdale, Columbus, Aberdeen, Okolona, Holly Springs, Corinth, Grenada, and Canton, visiting and conversing with magistrates and leading citizens at each place. The negroes have generally gone to work and their good conduct is the theme of almost universal praise. No unreasonable number remained in towns, and magistrates had in most places not attempted to enforce the inhuman vagrant laws passed by the Legislatures. The demand for labor in both city and country is greater than can be satisfied. The opinion of the people with regard to the negro's unwillingness to work is entirely changed. There seems to be springing up a disposition to do the colored man justice. Colored schools are being looked upon with favor, and the Aberdeen city authorities have adopted measures to assist Northern people in establishing such schools. There is a prospect that much larger crops than heretofore supposed will be raised in the State. While the feeling of the people thus seems to be improved toward the colored men, it is hourly growing more hostile toward Northern men and toward the Government. Col. THOMAS was everywhere exposed to insult if he showed his uniform. No one known to represent the Government is treated with respect or decency unless backed by military force. The low and vicious classes seem to rule society. Murders and robberies are common, and the civil authorities are powerless to check them. The State is everywhere inefficient. Lawless and bad men have got into office, who will not execute the laws. But little complaint was made of the officers and troops stationed at various points, but general desire expressed for their removal. These general views are the result of a great mass of special facts.

Humorous View of Yankee Assumption.

From the Petersburgh Index.

Our private opinion and belief is that there are authentic documents now in the library of Yale College—or will be there when needed—to prove that Bunker Hill Monument marks the site of Babylon the mighty, that Carthage was no more nor less than Portland, Ostrium, Nahant and Boston, in fact, Athens; that HOMER was Professor of Belles-Lettres at Harvard, and PATINORUS a member of the Cambridge Yacht Club; that PRISCIAN taught a grammar school at Montpelier, and ARCHIMEDES was a private tutor of chemistry in Concord; that St. Peter was a Cape Cod fisherman, and St. Matthew a collector of the internal revenue at Stonington; that PHIDIAS owned a brown-stone quarry in Maine, and SOCRATES founded the *Atlantic Monthly*; that the Academia was the walk under the yew trees at New Haven, and the Colossus of Rhodes a statute which strided from Nantucket to Martha's Vineyard; that Plymouth Rock is all that is left of the Tower of Babel, and the Connecticut River ran through Paradise; that Stonington is the sight of Tyre, and Merrimac fast colors the dies that made that city famous; that the old Temple of Diana at Ephesus was not burned, but is now Faneuil Hall, and that HERODOTUS and WENDELL PHILLIPS were the same persons; and the fable of Romulus and his brother being suckled by a wolf (*lupus*) arose from the circumstance that their mother was the first Vermonter who looped her dresses; that Mercury was the ancient name of BEN BUTLER's family, and that like everything else in New England, the family had gone on perfecting itself from the start; that the sun shines six hours per diem more on that favored spot than on any other between the poles; and that Noah's family were so much elated at an alliance with the Websters of Massachusetts that they got up a dictionary to commemorate that fact; that St. Patrick was Head Center of a Fenian circle in Bangor, and St. Andrew kept a distillery in Lowell; and, finally, that the millennium will begin in Boston, and will not be allowed to extend beyond its limits except by a two-thirds vote of the tax-payers of that heavenly city, excluding all who have at any time, in their most secret thoughts, expressed a doubt of the propriety of hanging JEFF DAVIS and General LEE on a sour-apple tree.

Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

EXCITING BUT UNPARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDING.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday, thus describes the scene in the lower branch of the State Legislature, on the preceding day, to which the telegraph has already alluded, when the vote on the Franchise Bill was taken. The *Union* says:

The total vote cast being fifty-two, and fifty-six votes constituting a quorum, the bill failed to pass, according to the decision of the Speaker. Mr. DUGGAN, of Sevier, asked that the roll be called, and that the absentees be required to respond, but this failed to elicit responses enough to show a quorum. The confusion and excitement were evidently on the increase as the friends of the bill were convinced that quite a number of its enemies had either absented themselves from the House or refused to vote in order to prevent a quorum, and thus defeat the passage of the bill; and this seemed more obvious from the fact that some half a dozen anti-franchise members who were present at the forenoon session had absented themselves. Mr MULLINS, of Bedford, said that there were members present who refused to answer to their names, and he would not be surprised if it was the result of a caucus arrangement.

The Speaker, in great excitement, asked if the member from Bedford meant to charge that he was privy to that arrangement.

Mr. MULLINS replied that he would as soon suspect the Speaker as anybody else.

The Speaker sprung from his chair, and pronounced the member from Bedford "— — old liar," at the same time emphasizing his remark by throwing his hammer toward the offending member. The time-honored implement of legislative order shot wide of its mark and fell harmless on the floor.

Mr. MULLINS retorted that the Speaker was "a — old scoundrel."

A regular set-to seemed inevitable, but the members rushed around each of the infuriated parties, and prevented a collision. The confusion which had reigned in the hall of course increased under the influence of this sudden demonstration, but gradually abated.

Mr. POSTON, of Shelby, arose and expressed his desire to pour oil on the troubled waters. He earnestly protested against the disposition manifested to refuse discussion by the majority, and implored them to give further time to the minority. After a full and free debate he was willing to come to a vote and submit to the voice of the majority.

The Speaker said that he had been grossly insulted, and asked the House whether it was willing to have its presiding officer accused of revolutionary conduct. He would retract and take back nothing he had said; he had nothing to regret. He would submit to no such accusations from the old fellow yonder (pointing to the member from Bedford.)

Mr. DUGGAN argued that by the Constitution of the State and the rules of the House, it was the duty of the Speaker to compel refractory members to answer when their names were called. He saw members sitting in the House and walking about in the hall, who had repeatedly refused to answer to their names this evening. It was the duty of the Speaker to compel these members to record their names, and not thus obstruct the transaction of public business. He had heard members say in the hall that "the doorkeeper might compel them to attend, but they would be d—d if they would vote or answer to the roll-call when they did attend," and he wanted to know if the Speaker was not going to compel such members to do their solemn duty.

The Speaker said that he had already asked the door-keeper to summon the absentees, but if they refused to vote when they came there was no help for it, as his power was at an end. Mr. RAULSTON said that the member from Shelby laid the blame of the disorder of this evening at the wrong door. The blame rested entirely with the minority. He had heard it talked of for several days past that the enemies of the bill had determined in caucus that it should not pass; that they would withdraw and leave the House without a quorum if they could effect their object no other way. The member from Shelby complained of not having free discussion, when two of his friends had occupied the floor for two days and until 10 o'clock at night, speaking against time altogether, not to discuss and argue the measure at all, but solely to delay its passage by fillibustering and revolutionary conduct. The fault was entirely with the minority, not with the majority.

SAVAGE FIGHT IN A SCHOOL.

A Pupil Shot, Another Stabbed and Several Injured.

Marion (Ky.) Correspondence of the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, Jan. 29.

Capt. CLIFFORD, formerly of the 48th Kentucky Volunteers, but better known as the "Bloody 48th," has for several months past been the teacher of a very large school two miles south of this place. Everything was progressing finely until last Friday, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., when the professor noticed a disturbance, and, on investigating it, found it necessary to inflict a punishment on some one of his pupils; and while engaged in this other scholars interfered in behalf of the pupil, while the other part acted in behalf of the professor, and a general fight ensued. There were about sixty boys in school at the time, and they were about equally divided for and against the professor. Some half dozen boys managed to get the professor in an adjoining room and were about to use the old fellow up, when about twenty of the boys, headed by the gallant Lieut. WOODSIDES, formerly of the same regiment, came to his rescue. It is to be lamented that this young officer, while leading the boys to justice, received a mortal wound from a pistol shot. This young officer, scarcely 17 years, was at the storming of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Vicksburgh, and was always in the thickest of the fight, and never received a scratch, and had come home and was taking his last course at college, when he was stricken down by the heartless wretch. Capt. CLIFFORD received a severe wound from a knife, and was also severely beaten with clubs, and is at this time in a critical condition, but it is to be hoped that he may recover, as he is a man highly esteemed by every person who knows him. He served three years in the army, and acquitted himself on all occasions with honor, and had come home, and while engaged in his profession was treated this way by the young men of the community, which is too bad for us to mention. He is a devoted Christian and an excellent teacher, but he will not attempt his profession any more at this place.

TROUBLES IN WAYNE COUNTY, TENN.—We have recently received information to the effect that one evening last week a party of unknown armed men entered Clifton, in Wayne County, and rode up to the house of a Mr. HUGHES, late an officer in the rebel army, and sent a messenger in and demanded that either he should appear at the door or send out his coat which he had worn in the rebel service. Believing that the latter would be safest he sent out his coat, when the men hung it up and fired a volley at it, after which they sent it in, telling him that if he behaved himself henceforth all would be right, but if not he would get the next volley through his heart.

After leaving the house they went to the residence of Dr. FULLER, who had been in the rebel army, and who had on one occasion solicited and obtained the office of executioner to shoot a Union man, and called him out. On his appearance they mounted him with bowie knives, and literally cut him to pieces. The party then left. Both HUGHES and FULLER had been connected with the rebel Conscript Bureau.

It was believed that the party were the relatives and friends of the Union man who was killed by FULLER, who was so anxious to play the executioner.—*Nashville Union, Feb. 16.*

The family of PATTI are all cultivated musicians. A brother of the gifted ladies, CARLO PATTI, is announced to make his appearance in Paris before the close of the month as a violinist.

DRY GOODS

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FOR 1866.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, a large and well-selected assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FABRICS,

suitable for the best RETAIL TRADE, at less than market prices.

BLACK SILKS, in every style and make.

MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all the new shades.

50 pieces CHECK and STRIPE heavy LYONS SILK, from Auction, at $1 25 and upward.

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, with BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4 to 8¼ wide. ALL SILK do., at great bargains.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

In great variety; also, LACE CURTAINS, from Auction, at old prices before the War.

150 pieces Extra Fine SILK and WORSTED POPLINS, the most desirable article for Spring wear ever imported, at great bargains.

5-4 and 3-4 PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS, for Ladies and Children, from 35c. upward, from Auction, very cheap.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, the largest assortment ever offered, at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

in great variety, at bargains.

150 pieces PRINTED and PLAIN PERCALES, the handsomest patterns ever exhibited.

AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS and GINGHAMS.

SHAWLS.

FRENCH, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY, BROCHE, and PLAIDS; the largest assortment ever offered. Also, REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in Black and White. Also,

100 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.

CLOAKS,

in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH, of all the new styles and shapes.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CLOAKINGS.

SPLENDID OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

NO OLD STYLE! NO OLD STOCK!
BUT NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES
AND NEW PRICES.
WE ANNOUNCE WITH PLEASURE
WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER
SPRING GOODS THIS YEAR
IN THE CHOICEST STYLES,
AT PRICES ALMOST AS LOW
AS BEFORE THE WAR.
HAVING BOUGHT OUR STOCK CHEAP,
WE PROPOSE TO GIVE
SOME GREAT BARGAINS TO BUYERS
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
AN OLD LEASE
MAKES OUR EXPENSES VERY LIGHT,
ENABLING US TO SELL
AT AS SMALL A PROFIT
AS IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS
OF SPECIE PRICES.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES
A VERY BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
FINE ALPACAS for 37½c., 40c., 45c., 50c., and 62½c. a yard.
ALSO, JUST OPENED, A
VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF PLAID POPLINETTS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS,
BLUE AND WHITE PLAIDS,
PINK AND WHITE PLAIDS,
GREEN AND WHITE PLAIDS,
LILAC AND WHITE PLAIDS,
VERY FINE QUALITY.
AT THE LOW PRICE OF 62½c. A YARD.
THESE GOODS ARE VERY DESIRABLE.
ALSO, SPRING DELAINES, PRINTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SKIRTS,
DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CHEAP MUSLINS,
READ OUR OTHER ADERTISEMENT.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS OF US,
AND SAVE 10c. A YARD.
FOSTER BROS.,
No. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

FOSTER & WELSH, AT NO. 227 8TH-AV. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, WHICH THEY WILL SELL FROM 10 TO 15 CENTS BELOW MARKET PRICES. HANDSOME ALPACA OF ALL COLORS AND SHADES,
AT 40 CENTS, WORTH 50.
AT 50, WORTH 62½.
AT 62½, WORTH 75.
AT 75, WORTH $1.
ALSO,
HANDSOME PLAID ALPACA,
AT 50 CENTS, WORTH 75.
OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK IS ADMITTED BY ALL WHO HAVE EXAMINED IT TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

MUSLINS!
MUSLINS!!
MUSLINS!!!
FOSTER & WELSH, AT NO. 227 8TH-AV., ARE STILL SELLING THEIR MUSLINS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
HEAVY UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
AT 25, WORTH 30.
AT 28, WORTH 33.
AT 31¼, WORTH 37½.
AT 33, WORTH 40.
WHITE SHIRTING,
AT 25, WORTH 2s. 6d.
AT 2s. 6d., WORTH 3s.
AT 3s., WORTH 3s. 6d.
ALL THE BEST MAKE OF PRINTS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD. FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR PRESENT STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS will be offered at a great reduction, previous to receiving our Spring importations. The stock comprises everything desirable for mourning, at prices which must please the most economical.
Handsome Black Colorado, Empress and Crape Cloths, at $8, $9 and $10 per dress.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

COILS FOR THE MILLION.
4,000 HAIR COILS, selling at 88 cents each.
4,000 HAIR ROLLS, selling at 75 cents each.
4,000 HAIR NETS, selling from 1s. up.
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

EMBROIDERY SALE,
To close consignments, 25,000 yards
EMBROIDERED BANDS AND FLOUNCINGS,
from 12 to 75 cents a yard.
EMBROIDERED HDKFS., SLEEVES, SETS, &c.,
all at half the usual prices,
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

FINE SAXONY DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
at a less price than common prints.
5,000 yard FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents.
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE, BLACK and COLORS, super quality, cheap,
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV., great sale of muslins, cotton flannels, Spring prints, ginghams, flannels, blankets, &c. Prices on Monday—New-York Mills, 52½c. by the piece; Wamsutta, 47½c.; Forestdale, 37½c.; Amoskeag A, 37½c.; 4-4 Hill, 37½c.; ⅞ Hill, 34c.; 4-4 Bartlett, 35c.; ⅞ Bartlett, 30c.; and all the lower grades from 5c. to 10c. per yard less than wholesale prices. Also, 10 pieces superior gros grain black silk, (white edge,) from auction, $2 75 per yard; a great bargain.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AS ALL THIS WEEK.—Kid gloves, $1; black kid, 90c.; undressed, 75c.; misses', 65c.; ladies' cloth, 50c.; fleeced silk, 35c.; childrens', 25c.; ladies' hose, 50c.; linen handkerchiefs, 10c.; hemmed stitch, 30c.; German corsets, $1; French, $2; skirts, $1; ribbons, laces, embroideries, trimmings, fancy goods, notions, all first-class goods at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Great rush during last week.
From $25,000 to $30,000 worth of
FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS
to be slaughtered this week.

The only instance in four years where one paper dollar will buy a real dollar's worth.

Call early this week or you will lose your chance.

Call in the morning if possible.

Goods sent to any part of the suburbs of New-York or to any part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

THE GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS!
THIRD WEEK OF THE RUSH.
NO ABATEMENT IN THE DEMAND
FOR MUSLINS AT THE PRICES
WE SELL THEM AT.
STORE CROWDED FROM
9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING
TILL 6 IN THE EVENING.
THE RUSH SO GREAT WE ARE
COMPELLED TO LOCK
THE DOORS IN THE AFTERNOON
AND ADMIT BUT FEW CUSTOMERS AT A TIME;
ALL CAUSED BY SELLING BEST MUSLINS,
FROM 8c. TO 10c. A YARD
BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS OF US
AND SAVE 10c. A YARD.
ALSO, GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO BUYERS OF ALPACAS.
GREAT SALE OF ALPACAS.
NEW GOODS—JUST IMPORTED!!
COMPRISING SOME OF THE
HANDSOMEST SHADES AND
BEAUTIFUL SPRING COLORS
EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET;
ALSO, A NEW IMPORTATION
OF BLACK ALPACAS.

AT 37½c.	WORTH 45c.
AT 40c.	WORTH 50c.
AT 44c.	WORTH 56c.
AT 50c.	CHEAP AT 62½c.
AT 62½c.	WELL WORTH 80c.
AT 75c.	WELL WORTH 90c.

FINER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.
THESE ALPACAS ARE THE BEST MAKE KNOWN IN THE MARKET. THEY HAVE BEEN BOUGHT IN LARGE QUANTITIES, SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, FROM 12½ TO 20 CENTS A YARD LESS THAN FORMER PRICES, AND WILL BE SOLD MUCH LESS THAN THE ORDINARY RETAIL RATES.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.
AT FOSTER BROTHERS'
IS THE GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS.
GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS.
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER OF COMMERCE.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL
IN
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FROM $150 EACH, UPWARDS,
INCLUDING
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN
NOVEL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SELLING OUT.

Splendid whalebone corsets	$1 00
Eight-gore corsets	1 50
French werly corsets	3 00
And 30 spring skirts	1 00

At HENSHEL'S, No. 198 6th-av., near 14th-st.

GEO. A. HEARN,
NO. 425 BROADWAY, No. 425
Has just received a case of damaged India Camel's-hair Shawls, which he will offer for sale on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1866, at a great sacrifice.

SHIRTINGS! SHIRTINGS! SHIRTINGS!
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
At still more reduced prices, at LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FROM May 1st—West 19th-st., near 5th-av.—elegantly furnished, for a term of years, if desired.
East 34th-st., near Lexington-av.,—brown stone; everything complete.
Inquire at room 22, No. 30 Broad-st., of
D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The ground fronting the East River, between 45th and 46th sts., comprising about 32 lots in area, with new wharf, recently completed, skirting the whole front. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING A FURNISHED house in Washington-square, of which he only wants one floor, will rent the other three floors, furnished or unfurnished, (selling the furniture,) to a married couple or a party of gentlemen. Address L. S., Box No. 2723 Post-office.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED TWO-story and attic dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, with garden and two acres of land, carriage-house and stabling for four horses, to rent from May 1 to Oct. 1. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished house, 12 rooms, garden, stable, large and small fruit; one hour from the City by railroad; possession immediately; $800. Permits by D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, No. 166 5th-av., with the stable in the rear. For terms, &c., apply to G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up-stairs, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED houses in New-York and vicinity; country seats for sale and to rent, prices $60 to $500 per month; houses for sale at reasonable prices.
FREEMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND store, west side Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., on a lease of three years; will be put in perfect order.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A handsomely-furnished four-story house, in a good location. For permit apply at No. 191 West 14th-st. Rent $300 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON THE southwest corner of University-place and 14th-st., splendidly furnished throughout; extra large; will be rented low for a short term.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, AN ENtire second floor, adjoining and connecting with a first-class family hotel near Madison-square; meals optional. Address "E. A.," Station G.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE STORE AND BASEment, No. 1,170 Broadway. Apply to WM. HUGHES, No. 321 7th-av., or to JAMES R. FERGUSON, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 78 6th-av. Apply to Dr. WM. F. LINDSAY, No. 76 6th-av., or address T. W. RODMAN, Box No. 296 General Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN JERSEY City, near the ferry, to let; $150 a month. Apply to O. CHEEKS, No. 94 Warren-st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET, ON 36TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d-avs. Inquire at Room 22, No. 30 Broad-st., of D. O. BRADLEY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING A FAMILY of three, wishes to find a family of the same number who would like to join him in taking a nice place a short distance from the city till fall, where it would be to the mutual advantage of both, socially and pecuniarily. References given and required as to respectability. Address, with real name, Box No. 784 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A modern, well-built brick or brown stone high-stoop house, three or four stories, 22 to 25 feet front, in good order and well located, within the boundaries of Madison and 7th avs., 24th and 59th sts.; the price must be reasonable. Address, stating location and lowest price, W. N. H., Box No. 186 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR TWO, THREE OR FIVE years, by a responsible Broadway merchant, a three or four story high-stoop house, in a respectable neighborhood, west of 3d-av. and below 55th-st.; rent from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum. One or two years in advance, if well suited. Apply to FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A DESIRABLE TENANT WISHES A snug two or three-story house, with all conveniences, in a good neighborhood. Address, with location and rent, H. M. R., No. 748 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A first-class furnished Summer hotel; on the Hudson preferred. Address, stating terms and location, for one week, WILLIAMS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED country place for a small family, near the salt water. Address E. G., Box No. 3,740 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE IN HARLEM, A FIRST-class dwelling with modern improvements. Address with particulars S. L. P., Box No. 5,799 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, A large back parlor and extension, neatly furnished; house first-class; price moderate; suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. House convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FRONT ROOM, second floor, for gentleman and wife in a private family, with good table; near cars to all the ferries; price $15. Address E. H. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY OF SIX PERsons, two gentlemen with their wives, and two single gentlemen, wish to engage board from May 1 for the year; location must be near 5th-av., and above 14th-st.; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 4,126 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife, from May 1. Address, with particulars, Box No. 576 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a strictly private family, by a gentleman and wife, below 25th-st. Address, stating terms and location, HOME, Box No. 2,067 New-York Post-office.

37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can now be accommodated with fine large front room, handsomely furnished, on first floor; table first-class; references exchanged.

A ROOM TO LET—TO SUIT ONE GENTLEman; hot and cold water bath; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH board; house all the modern improvements, No. 152 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE AND stable in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Bridgeport, Conn., Walnut Wood, the residence of the late Hon. H. K. Harral. This country seat, containing four acres of land, is beautifully situated on Golden Hill, with extensive graperies, conservatories, stables, &c., attached, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and vicinity; the grounds are in fine condition, laid out in lawn, and garden covered with fruit, ornamental shade and a natural growth of forest trees; the house, built in the Gothic style and 90 feet front, has all the modern improvements; the rooms, all of large dimensions and high ceilings, are handsomely decorated and finished. For further information, apply to P. C. CALHOUN, President of the Fourth National Bank; or to GEO. HARRAL, Nos. 80 and 82 Reade-st.

VILLA PLOTS IN FLUSHING BAY.—EDWARD A. LAWRENCE will sell at public auction, at Woolley's Hotel, in the village of Flushing, L. I., on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, twenty acres of the fine estate of the late Platt Stratton, in plots of one and two acres, beautifully situated, with commanding views of the bay, East River, and surrounding country, one mile from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and only one hour's ride from the City of New-York. Parties desiring building sites in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, enjoying the privilege of yachting, fishing and bathing, should not omit a visit to and examination of this property. Title perfect. For further particulars, maps, &c., inquire of LAWRENCE & CARL, auctioneers and real estate agents, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN S. Havens, situated in the village of Patchogue, L. I., one mile from and overlooking the great South Bay, which is noted for its magnificent fishing, gunning, oystering, &c.; the house is new, 31x40, two and-a-half story, cedar shingles and slate roof; piazzo and cupola; good cellar, kitchen attached, 15x20; 11 rooms; 18 acres of splendid land; walks nicely laid out; suitable outbuildings, and one-quarter of a mile from the Eagle Hotel; terms easy; title perfect; possession immediately. Price $8,000. For further particulars address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ANDERSON, Esq., commanding a view of the Sound for 60 miles, and beautiful intervening landscape, with 40 acres of finely improved land; the house and outbuildings are in perfect order; the lawn contains 3 acres, shaded with evergreens and fine fruit trees; the location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery; two miles from White Plains depot, Harlem R. R.; 3½ miles from Rye depot, N. H. R. R.; also, the former residence of Joseph H. Anderson, Esq., adjoining the above, with 360 acres of land in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
AT AUCTION,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL,
work on which has commenced.
Five lots on 59th st.
Five lots on 58th st., commencing 125 feet east of Fifth avenue. Sewer is 24 to 25 feet below the grade. Hotel is to be the finest on this continent. For particulars and maps apply to Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine st. Sale 2d of March, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange, 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Bergen, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, Orange, Bloomfield, Mt. Clair, Passaic, Rockland, Piermont, Nyack, Newburgh, Spuyten Duyval, Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Tarrytown, and all parts of Westchester County; Bridgeport, Staten Island and Long Island and other localities; 1 to 100 acres; $3,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND ELEgant dwellings at $1,500, $2,500 to $7,000, situated at East New-York, accessible at all hours of the day and night by three city railroads. Also, 700 Brooklyn lots, on Atlantic-av., Herkimer and Walworth sts., &c. We will build cottages for purchasers. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New-York; thirty acres, two thousand feet of water-front; house, green-house, barn, stables, gardener's cottage, fruit-house, a most complete plantation, vineyard and all other fruits in bearing; scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed, on the Hudson. Particulars by HENRY A. CASSEBEEN, No. 57 4th-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—SEVERAL splendid properties, suitable for investment and wholesale and retail business,
For sale by
ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st.,
Offices 28 and 29.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x50 with extension of twenty feet; high-stoop and marble hall, and all the modern improvements, opposite the park of the Theological Seminary, No. 411 West 21st-st., below 9th-av.; price $32,000. M. L. GILHOOLY, No. 113 Nassau-st., office No. 5.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on the banks of the Raritan River, New-Jersey, within thirty miles of New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, formerly owned by the late Capt. Craven, of the United States Navy. For particulars, apply to M. R. CUSACK, No. 110 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—43 by 50 feet, for sale; grounds, 4 acres; brick carriage-house, stable and poultry-house; situation high and healthy, on Sandford-av., Flushing. Apply to ED. F. COOKE & CO., No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

PIERCE & MARTIN, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 143 East 13th-st., beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have on hand houses to rent and for sale, in the most desirable locations in the City. Parties wishing to do business with us will find it to their advantage to call and examine our printed list.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE and well-finished brown-stone and brick front houses to be found, four stories, basement and cellar, high stoop, in good order, with every convenience. Wash-tubs, furnace, gas and Croton water from cellar to attic; dumb-waiter. Apply at No. 219 Ninth-st,, near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River with a water front at Tubby Hook, "Inwood," with three-story and basement brick house, with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$3.000 EACH WILL BUY FOUR NEAT two-story and basement gothic cottages, with full-size lots, beautifully located in 119th-st. Those wishing a bargain are invited to call at No. 143 East 13th-st. PIERCE & MARTIN.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—AT A bargain, two good village houses; pleasantly located and healthy; three or more lots of land near the ferry; $4,000 and $5,500. Permits by D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HI L, A FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, in thorough good order; on south side of 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire of WM. GALE, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with the elegant furniture contained therein. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000.—FINE AND NEWLY FURNISHED four-story basement brown-stone house, complete order, 17x55x100. Finely located on Murray Hill. Immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$6.300.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME cottage, large barn, &c., nine acres, 1¼ miles from Stamford, Conn.; all in good order; immediate possession. Call, or address H. L. S., Buckland's Hotel, No. 370 4th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE three-story brick building, No. 22 High-st., suitable for a manufactory; recently occupied as a book-bindery; will be sold on easy terms to close an estate. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE—TWO DElightfully located places, 5 and 10 minutes from depot; unexceptionable neighborhoods. Price $12,000 and $7,500. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, or YOUMAN'S, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—EXTRA LARGE and elegant house and stable for sale.
ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE—VILlage places and country seats; also farms; prices ranging from $3,000 or $4,000 to $30,000. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

APPLY AT NO. 194 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Brown-stone, English basement, frescoed ceiling, in perfect order—$8,600; curtains, furniture and carpets at appraisal.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE and best built houses in South Oxford-st., Brooklyn; brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address the owner, H. F. C., Surrogate's office, Brooklyn.

$10.500.—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone front house, 54th-st., near 4th-av., must be sold this week at a sacrifice.
E. P. BRIGGS. No. 1 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON THE HARlem River, the residence of George H. Peck, Esq., containing 13 acres. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, two lots and stable, and new furniture for sale. Also, a great variety of other houses in good locations. J. S. SHELL, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS known as Nos. 103 and 105 Bleecker-st., northwest corner of Greene, and together being 50 by 100 feet. Inquire on the corner.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot on West 33d-st., near 5th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses Nos. 255 and 257 9th-st., near 1st-av., separately or together. Apply to G. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST PRODUCtive farms in Jersey; 130 acres; excellent improvements, with stock and fixtures; $25,000; others $2,000 to $20,000. FREEMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

CORTLANDT-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, a large plot of ground on Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., with buildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX YEARS' LEASE OF STORE, with entrance on two streets, suitable for dry goods, clothing or first-class restaurant; rent low. Inquire at No. 125 6th-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES in good locations, from $15,000 to $25,000. J. H. POND, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF 3D-AV., between 116th and 117th sts., a plot of 7 lots very cheap. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, A COTTAGE HOUSE, south side of 127th-st., third house west of 5th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AT INWOOD, Kingsbridge, Yonkers and Sing-Sing. Inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A DESIRABLE residence for sale in this remarkably healthy locality; about two acres of land. Apply at No. 537 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, COLUMN house, with one or more lots, on 125th-st., just below 2d-av. Apply to G. CHESTERMAN, No. 96 Nassau-st.

5TH-AVENUE LOT—SIZE 30X125; RIGHT OF way over the corner lot.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

LECTURES.

DR. BANNING'S COURSE OF FREE LECtures to ladies on health, will be continued in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 3 P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,
1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864
BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
NO. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the bureau, Rooms 19, 20 and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Geo. D. H. Gillespie.
Francis Tomes, Jr.
P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.
Chas. Aug. Davis.
Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.
E. Caylus, of Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.
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Chas. Holzapfel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.
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R. E. Mount, Jr.
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R. W. Raymond, Esq., Secretary of the Board.
Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Engineer.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN BAY RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.
ROCK ISLAND CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENT., INTEREST PAID PROMPTLY, FOR SALE.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

FOR SALE.
105 shares New-Jersey Railroad; 100 shares Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad; 100 shares Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, February 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New Lebanon Petroleum Company will be held at their office, No. 6 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed from this date to March 10th. By order of the President.
A. G. DUNN, Secretary pro tem.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 5, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 23 to March 5, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 155 Broadway, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 44, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax payable to stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK,
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

FOR SALE LOW—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD book-case, new style, with wings. Apply at No. 163 East 58th-st., second house west of 2d-av.

PERSONAL.

TO MINERVA.

"And when you wear it think of me."
JOSHUA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. NELSON CAN BE CONSULTED on the events of life, at No. 129 Stanton-st., for a short time. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, 75 cents. Hours, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and libraries, bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books for sale.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 26,
(Fifteenth Subscription Night,)
First appearance of
SENORITA CARMELINA POCH,
when will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera
LA FAVORITA,
LA FAVORITA,
with a most brilliant and complete cast, including
SENORITA CARMELINA POCH,
E. IRFRE, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, Mlle. FICHER.
Conductor .... Signor TORRIANI
TUESDAY—L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY—LA SONNAMBULA.
Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
Signori E. IRFRE, ANTONUCCI, Mlle. FICHER.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—DON SEBASTIAN.
FRIDAY—A FAVORITE OPERA.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE—DON PASQUALE.
In the course of next week will be produced Meyerbeer's
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE .... Director.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, March 5, and 6.
Box book open Thursday, Feb. 29.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
SOIRE D'ETHIOPE
Interspersed with jokes and comicalities by the comedians, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, and Dan Bryant.
Vulcan at the Forge, Polly Ann, the Dead Ducks,
CHALLENGE DANCE, McGOFFIN'S SHIN DIG.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
Rollin Howard in his great character of Norma.
Billy Paterson, U. S. MAIL.
Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
MONDAY, Feb. 26,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
Garrick and Colman's celebrated old comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
With beautiful scenery, appropriate costumes and very strong distribution.
Box book open.

"AND WHEN YOU WEAR IT THINK of me."

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 47 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said House, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin brocatel; carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; fine solid oak pillar extension table; solid oak buffet marble-top; solid oak dining chairs, in Reps; rosewood, walnut and oak French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; library and secretary, bookcases, fine enameled bedroom suites, paillaisses, straw and hair mattresses, damask and lace curtains; sofas, lounges and easy-chairs; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.; together with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers.

N. B.—We are prepared to give our special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences.
THEALL & CURTIS,
No. 28 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALE
OF
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
FEBRUARY 28, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-third auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 Broadway. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., successors to J. E. Cooley. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogue of an exceedingly choice private library, consisting principally of illustrated, standard and miscellaneous works of the best editions, and in splendid condition, among which may be mentioned: Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols. folio; McIan's Highland Clans, 2 vols. folio; Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., calf; Lavater's Physiognomy, 5 vols. 4to; Illustrated London News, 32 vols. folio; Jameson's Beauties of the Court of Charles II., 4to, mor.; Costumes of Various Nations, 7 vols. folio; Walter Scott's Works, 98 vols., calf; Alison's Europe, 23 vols. 8vo, calf; British Poets, 127 vols., large paper; National Gallery, folio, &c., &c. This library embraces about 1,000 volumes, many bound by Riviere & Hayday, and probably, for its extent, no richer collection of books has ever been offered at auction. Catalogues ready.

COIN SALE, Feb. 27, and following day, at 6 o'clock P. M. Sale of American and foreign gold and silver coins and medals. The collection of Robert B. Chambers, Esq., of Providence, R. I. Catalogues ready.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, executors of WM. VAN DINE, deceased, will offer at public sale at the store formerly occupied by Van Dine & Son, Keyport, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, P. M.: 1st. The homestead farm of said deceased, situate within one mile of the steamboat landing at Keyport, containing about 84 acres of land, beautifully located, with the Middletown and Keyport turnpike on the South, and the Holmdell and Keyport turnpike on the West, and a never-failing stream of water running through the centre thereof. The improvements are a good and substantial dwelling-house, large barn, wagon and cow-houses, and other outbuildings, in good order. Said farm contains an excellent young apple-orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; 200 choice pear-trees of selected kinds in full bearing; a large grape vineyard of the latest and best variety; a large quantity of Lawton blackberries coming in full bearing this year, and a variety of other fruit. Quality of the soil is excellent and highly productive in grain, grass, and truck of all kinds; the convenience of said farm to market, churches and good schools renders it one of the most desirable farms for a country residence or for profitable farming ever offered for sale. 2d. A tract of about 18 acres, situate 1¼ miles from Keyport. There is on the same a young peach-orchard in good bearing condition, and a young apple-orchard of selected fruit. To any one wishing a place for a country residence, this is most desirable, it having a fine elevation overlooking the Raritan Bay. The land is well adapted to trucking of all kinds. 3d. A store-house and corner lot at Keyport. The store is finished up stairs for a dwelling with a good out-kitchen; the lot is large and formed by the junction of Main with Atlantic-st.; the buildings are nearly new, the store is finished and fitted in the best and latest style, with a good cellar, and is certainly one of the best stands for a good store in the market.

Persons wishing to view the property can take the steamboat D. R. Martin, foot Jay-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
WM. H. VAN DINE, } Executors.
JAMES A. VAN DINE, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK, STATIONERY AND JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The half interest of an established book, stationery and jewelry business, situated in one of the pleasantest cities in Northern Illinois, and now doing an excellent trade, which may be largely increased. Capital needed, from $5,000 to $7,000. For particulars apply to HENRY JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., or JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR WOOLEN AND cotton manufactures will be sold to the highest bidder. This is a great chance for speculation. This improvement is in successful operation, and must come into general use. Call and see the Patentee for two days, at the PATENT EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 25.

$5,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with $5,000 capital, wishes an interest in some respectable, profitable, and well-established business. References exchanged. Address W. WILSON, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, DOing a splendid business; will be sold at cost valuation of stock and fixtures, if applied for immediately. For further particulars, call at No. 22 Amity-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN manufacturing pianos, with new and improved scales, patterns, &c., with channels of trade. Address Box No. 348 New-York Post-office, with name and residence.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 14, 1866.

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEParate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: 57th-st., from 5th to 9th avs.; 79th-st., from 5th-av. to East River; 49th-st., from 9th to 10th avs.; 44th-st., from Broadway to 9th-av.; and 3d-av., from 109th to 129th sts.

Specifications and blank forms for the proposals can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. For building a sewer in Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (125th,) between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. For fencing vacant lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. All the lots on both sides of Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth (125th) street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. Two lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, February 21, 1866.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., Room No. 8, 1st floor. Ladies, 50c.; gents, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CHANGE OF TIME.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.
THE SUBLIME ATTRACTION!
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
which has met with a success
UNPARALLELED in the ANNALS of the STAGE.
The Biblical Historical Spectacular Drama of
משה
או
ישראל במצרים
MOSES
OR
ISRAEL IN EGYPT
Founded on Ingraham's sacred work,
THE PILLAR OF FIRE
THE UNAPPROACHABLY MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, THE GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS.
The great
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE
which is the most finished
PIECE OF ARTISTIC SKILL
ever exhibited, The imposing
SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX
MOSES IN THE BULRUSHES
SLAYING THE HEBREW CHILDREN.
DEPARTURE FOR THE LAND OF MIDIAN.
VISION OF MOSES.
THE BURNING BUSH.
CROSSING THE RED SEA
DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH
AND HIS HOSTS
TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL
together with the efforts of the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY,
are the
ACME OF SUBLIMITY AND GRANDEUR.

Messrs. H. F. Daly, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, M. N. Haviland, H. E. Johnstone, G. E. Andrews, Anderson, Findlay, Stevens, Atkins, Bronson, Knight, Mr. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Cleaver, Keough, Emma Shell, Fenton, Thompson, Addie Le Brun, appear.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Prior to and after each performance, visitors will have an opportunity of viewing
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART,
conspicuously displayed in the
ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SALOONS,
as the museum is
OPEN DAILY, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
are on exhibition at all hours, day and evening.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA,
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BENEFIT OF MR. MARK SMITH.
FRIDAY, 2d March.
First time this season,
THE TWO STANDARD COMEDIES,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, and AMERICANS IN PARIS,
to be presented with superb scenery, appropriate costumes, appointments, and capital distribution.
Box book now open.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Last week of the eminent young American actor,
MR. G. C. BONIFACE.
The famous drama of
CLAUDE DUVAL.

Mr. G. C. Boniface	as	Claude Duval
Mrs. W. G. Jones	as	Nell Gwyne

A THUMPING LEGACY.
Brooks...... as ...... Jerry. Miss Hyatt.... as .... Rosetta
Drama of
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Thompson .... as .... Jimmy Finnigan
TUESDAY EVENING—Benefit of the sufferers by the conflagration of the American Theatre, No. 444 Broadway.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT
TUESDAY, Feb. 27, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
of the
PERFORMERS AND EMPLOYES
of
BUTLER'S TROUPE,
who suffered by the late fire at
THE AMERICAN THEATRE,
No. 444 Broadway.
THE TWO GREAT COMPANIES WILL APPEAR
on the same afternoon and evening.
Afternoon performance at 2 o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NIGHTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2½.
ROBINSON
WILL, UPON A BARE-BACK HORSE,
give his wonderful feats of
EQUITATION AND EQUILIBRIUM.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
WITH THE ARRAY OF LOVELY CHILDREN.
LEVI J. NORTH,
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
WM. CONRAD, N. AUSTIN, JOE PENTLAND,
ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE TROUPE,
THE HORSES, PONIES AND THE MULES,
AT EACH ENTERTAINMENT,
WHETHER AT NIGHT OR MATINEE,
AT THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., open for the reception of pupils till May 1.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, for ladies; from 4 to 6 for misses and masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.
CLASSES for beginners, also for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Lessons every day for Children, Ladies, Gentlemen. Redowa Waltz, deux tempes; Six Dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND REFINEMENT would take charge of and instruct children, or would supervise a gentleman's household; no objections to leaving the City or to go West. Address W. B., Box No. 1,677, Post-office, New-York.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also male servants of all kinds.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class man, a German (married.) Address F. T., care A. P. Pillot, Orange, N. J., or inquire at Mr. Flemming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT WATCHman; six years in that capacity in a bank; best of reference. Address WATCHMAN, No. 72 West 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FARMER AND gardener, a place to work on shares or to lease. Address D. G., No. 65 Liberty-st.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER or similar position is wanted by a young man of experience, ability and character, in a good mercantile house; good reference given. Address E. O. E., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants a respectable, practical farmer, Scotch or American preferred; must understand the culture of root crops, and the care of stock; his wife to be capable of managing the dairy department; to such a good situation is offered by R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York, to whom address applications.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDENT AND book-keeper; would be preferred with a knowledge of German, and of cotton or other shipping business. Apply, stating previous experience fully, and expectations as to salary, which must be moderate. Address COTTON, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, TWO SALESMEN who thoroughly understand the business, and command a first-class trade. Apply to JOHN A. SHULTS, No. 32 Reade-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MARRIED MAN, Protestant, thoroughly understanding vegetables and out-door fruits and flowers. Apply at No. 9 East 14th-st., between 11 and 12 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR VERY FAIR BLACK carriage horses, 6 and 7 years, one 16 hands; one lady's saddle mare, 15 hands, 8 years, warranted sound and gentle. Further particulars No. 56 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, from 9 till 3.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY HORSE, NEW coupe, and harness (little used) for sale; seven years; sixteen hands; very stylish; quiet and kind; coupe rockaway, pole and shafts, sold separately. BARRETT'S STABLE, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT.
First time this season, and produced with Superb Scenery, Appropriate Costumes, and Full and Efficient Distribution,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Gilbert.
Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith.
Sir John Melville	Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Canton	Mr. John Sefton.
Brush	Mr. Young.
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon.
Miss Sterling	Miss Madeline Henriques.
Fanny	Mrs. Jennings.
Betty	Miss Ione Burke.
Trusty	Mrs. Carman.
Chambermaid	Miss Greene.

TUESDAY—Third night of SOCIETY.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT of Miss MARY GANNON. Never acted here, Brougham's popular comedy, ROMANCE AND REALITY. To be produced with beautiful scenery and appointments, and a very full cast.
THURSDAY—(Fourth time) SOCIETY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. MARK SMITH. The favorite and highly attractive comedies, THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, and AMERICANS IN PARIS.
SATURDAY—SOCIETY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
will be presented for the first time the new Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
CINDERELLA,
E LA COMARE;
OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
appearing as
CINDERELLA, THE BARON'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER,
with
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres
(HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,) AS
CLORINDA, THE BARON'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.
The burlesque produced with
NEW SCENERY, BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC, BY THOS. BAKER,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the burlesque, the petite comedy, in two acts, entitled
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream....... Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Feb. 26,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
which will be presented with all its splendor of
SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND CAST.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
OF
RICHELIEU,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock	Mr. Edmond de Mondion
Gratiano	J. H. Taylor
Portia	Miss Mary Mitchell

Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SECOND WEEK.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
G. L. FOX'S
NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
Which will be played
EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½.

Mr. G. L. FOX	as	CLOWN
Mr. C. K. FOX	as	PANTALOON

Columbine, Mlle. Martinetti; Harlequin, Master Timothy; The Sun Spirit, C. Foster; The Ice King, T. Ashbury.
This magnificent Pantomime for the year 1866
SURPASSES ALL FORMER EFFORTS.
THE TABLEAUX BEING BRILLIANT,
AND THE LAST SCENE
A PERFECT SHOWER OF GOLD.

WALLACK'S.
MISS MARY GANNON
Respectfully announces that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 28,
Mr. John Brougham's fine Comedy
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
will be performed on the occasion. First time in this Theatre. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

A SPANISH YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHes a few scholars desirous of learning the Castilian language. Address Y. P., Box No. 3,761 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCtion on the piano, at the pupil's residence, by an experienced lady teacher. Particular attention paid to those wishing to become teachers. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCtion on the piano at pupil's residence for $15 per quarter. Address, with residence, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Feb. 24
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 28
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	March 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	March 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$[illegible]
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $[illegible]; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $[illegible] gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer ARIZONA will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 noon. Freight received as usual. WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 Broadway.
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite steamship
FLAMBEAU,
will leave SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.
EVERY THURSDAY,
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant Steamship
HUNTER,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 1.
For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 1, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship SAVANNAH will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, and the EVENING STAR, calling at Havana to land passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Parade of the Third, Fourth and Eleventh Regiments—Presentation of Colors—Promenade Concert of the Seventy-first—Address of Ex-Judge Kirkland—The Eighth and Ninety-sixth Regimental Balls—Gen. Aspinwall's Reception—Miscellaneous Gossip, &c.

The National Guard enjoyed an unwonted amount of festivity during the past week, several balls and receptions having taken place. Each and every occasion was highly successful. Owing to the great press upon our columns extended notices of these festivities could not be given during the week. We now, however, present a resume of the National Guard movements since the 19th instant:

PARADE OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH REGIMENTS VETERAN ZOUAVES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The parade of the Third and Fourth Regiments, National Guard, Veteran Zouaves, on the 22d, was a creditable and pleasing affair, and the appearance of the commands was soldierly and dashing. The Third, under command of Col. JOHN E. BENDIX, (formerly of the Tenth New-York Volunteers,) paraded nearly 350 muskets, the line being formed at 10 o'clock A. M. in the spacious drill-room of the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue. Although the uniforms and equipments had been issued only two days before, the regiment made a good exhibit, and the fact that the members were veterans was evident. The uniform worn by the Third is the same as formerly worn by the Tenth New-York Volunteers, and it is a neat and serviceable dress, being a compromise between the Zouave and Chasseur uniforms. Although the haste with which the regiment had been prepared for the parade was visible, still the progress made by the command toward organization was gratifying to those who are in favor of our brave veterans forming separate organizations in the National Guard. As the eye glanced along the line, the insignia of nearly every army corps in the service of the Government during the war could be discerned glistening on the breasts of the rank and file, thus evidencing the fact that the Empire City had representatives on every battle-field and in every campaign during the war.

After a few preliminary resolutions, the regiment was called to attention, and a beautiful stand of colors brought forward. It was intended that these colors should be presented by Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. PALMER, of the Governor's Staff, but illness compelling his absence, Col. E. GEBHARD, Assistant Commissary-General, performed the pleasing duty. He said:

In behalf of the Commissary-General, who is prevented by illness from participating in these ceremonies, I have the honor of presenting this stand of colors, and in so doing I take advantage of the opportunity to return thanks upon the part of the State for the gallant services which have been rendered during the late terrible struggle by the officers and men of this organization. No man can measure the value of the blessings which through you have been wrought for us and our heirs forever. No words can express the gratitude of all lovers of republican liberty. For as they look forward to the infinite possibilities of our future, that standard is ever waving, a bacon of refuge and symbol of light to the oppressed of all nations. In giving you the custody of these colors, you also take the keeping of the honor of our common country. As you have fought and bled for it in the past, so have you proved your worthiness to maintain and secure it for the time to come. To you is vouchsafed the victory, but let us not forget the noble dead who went with you joyous, but never to return. Theirs is the crown; above the roar of cannon or the clash of battle come the mute messengers of memory from their graves, ever admonishing us to keep sacred the recollection of their sacrifices and the banner under which they died. Again, accept with these colors the thanks of the empire State.

The command then presented arms and the drums rolled in salute to the insignia of the Regiment. As the color-guard marched to their position in line Col. BENDIX returned thanks to the State authorities, in behalf of his officers and men. He said that during the first two years of the war the regiment he had commanded had endeavored on the battle-field to maintain the honor and integrity of the Government, of which those flags were the bright and glorious emblems. He was therefore confident that as members of the National Guard, the Third Veterans would never betray the trust reposed in them by the State. Three hearty cheers were then given by the Zouaves for their colors, and their exuberant feelings were with difficulty subdued by Col. BENDIX.

The drums of the Fourth Regiment reverberating on the air, informed the spectators of their approach, and the Third were then closed in mass on the east side of the Arsenal. Immediately after the Fourth marched in, headed by Dodworth's Band, forming in two columns by wings. The command wore the famous Zouave uniform worn by the "old Fifth New-York," and appeared to great advantage. Only six companies have as yet been fully completed, yet there were over 300 men under arms, all fully armed and equipped. The officers' dress was a trifle too elaborate and costly in so young an organization, though no other fault could be found with it. Each officer appeared with a gold sword-belt and bullion epaulettes, presenting a splendid appearance. The drum major of the Fourth wore one of the handsomest uniforms we have ever seen, the jacket being heavily braided with gold lace and the entire suit made of the finest cloth, the Zouave sash was ornamented with gold fringe. After halting and fronting the command, Col. HULL brought the regiment to an "order arms." The execution of the command not being up to the mark, Col. HULL evinced the right spirit, causing the movement to be repeated until properly executed.

Gen. JAS. F. HALL, of the Governor's staff, then inspected the Fourth, and received the customary salute. He expressed himself as eminently satisfied with the progress made by the regiment.

The stand of colors intended for the Fourth having been brought in, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding the Fourth Brigade in the First Division, came forward and presented the banners in behalf of the State. In doing so, the General spoke in eloquent terms of the services performed by the volunteers from the Empire State, and welcomed the Fourth Veterans to his brigade, and to the ranks of the National Guard with the warmest expressions of brotherly love. In speaking of the action of the State in sending forth her sons to do battle in behalf of the General Government, Gen. ASPINWALL said that as in the past the State and National banners had waved side by side amidst the fiercest battle, and in the vanguard of every army during the late war, so would they ever be found in future contest with a foreign foe, or in aid of a neighboring and oppressed Republic. In presenting the colors which were their certificates of honor and of trust, he was confident that as they had never, during the war, betrayed the one nor jeopardized the other, so now they would ever guard those emblems with unfailing devotion.

During his speech the General was frequently interrupted with applause from both regiments and the throng of spectators present.

Col. HARMAN D. HULL gave utterance to the feelings of gratified emotion which evidently animated his own and the breast of every man under his command. He pledged the regiment to do all that soldiers could do to preserve the flags entrusted to their keeping unsullied by any act of theirs. That in the event of another war he was confident that the Fourth Regiment would be among the first to respond to a call from the President.

As the colors moved to the left of the first column, they were received with loud and continued cheers. The Third New-York then rang out a welcome to their commander by rattling their muskets, a proceeding imitated by the Fourth, and they were joined by the spectators giving vent to their enthusiasm by repeated cheers.

As soon as the excitement could be quieted the column was put in motion, the Fourth taking the right, and the command of the acting Brigade being given to Col. BENDIX, when both regiments emerged from the arsenal and took up the line of march already laid down. Passing through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, the column moved down the avenue by company front, and paid Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER the compliment of a marching salute, as they passed his residence on the corner of Ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Pushing through Eighth-street the two regiments emerged upon Broadway, and on reaching the Metropolitan Hotel, the Brigade passed in review before Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who appeared upon the balcony. The march was then continued down Broadway to the Park, where the Mayor received a marching salute. Retracing their steps up Broadway, both regiments returned to their respective armories, and were dismissed.

All along the route of march the Zouaves attracted great attention, and elicited unbounded applause from the throngs of people who lined the sidewalks, every one seeming well pleased to see this favorite uniform again on parade.

PARADE OF AND PRESENTATION TO THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment, (Rifles,) under command of Col. J. MAIDHOF, also paraded on Washington's Birthday, appearing on the street with over 500 men. Line of parade was formed in Second-avenue, about 2 o'clock P. M., when the Regiment marched down town through the Bowery to the Park. After forming in line of review, the Regiment was presented with a splendid stand of colors by Mayor HOFFMAN, in behalf of the City, and in recognition of the services performed during the war by the Rifles. The colors cost nearly $800, and were emblazoned with the arms of the City. After the presentation the Regiment marched up Broadway on their route to the Armory, where they were dismissed.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—ADDRESS BY EX-JUDGE KIRKLAND.

The members of the Seventy-first celebrated the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth, by a promenade concert and social reception on Thursday evening, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. It was intended that the programme of the evening should include a battalion drill, but the excessive crowd of friends precluded any successful attempt in that line. The regimental line was formed at 8 o'clock precisely, nearly 500 muskets appearing in line. The appearance of the command was superb, the new and attractive uniform adding greatly to the physique of the members. As soon as the customary formalities of parade formation were gone through with, Ex-Judge CHARLES P. KIRKLAND was introduced, and he addressed the Regiment as follows:

COL. TRAFFORD, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST: Ever since the 21st day of April, 1861, when your regiment, about one thousand strong, marched from this City, among the very first to the defence of the Union and the Constitution, it has given me sincere pleasure to meet the regiment and its individual members. It is a peculiar pleasure to meet you on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of our Country, for if any men have the right joyfully to celebrate the day, it is those who have in the late war for the Union, sustained the honor of that flag, under which WASHINGTON and the men of the Revolution marched to victory and Independence. The men of that day established and transmitted to us our magnificent system of free government; the men of this day have protected and saved it, and rendered it, as we hope and believe, perpetual. [Applause.] Great indeed has been the result of the terrific struggle, this which we have just passed; it has demonstrated the strength and power of Republican institutions; it has exhibited to the world as a truth, that man is capable of self-government; it has taught the absolutists and the aristocrats of other lands a lesson which they must remember and act upon, or, sooner than they are aware, their own houses will totter and fall, and bury them in its ruins. Four years ago this day I presented to your regiment a regimental color, in the name and in behalf of a distinguished and patriotic lady of this city, and on that occasion, by her direction, I said that she committed to you in the assured confidence that its beautiful folds would never be sullied by dishonor. Subsequent event have shown that this confidence was not misplaced. In a few weeks after that day you again obeyed the call of your country and marched to the defence of the national capital; and in 1863, in company with other gallant regiments of this city, you saved the capital of Pennsylvania from capture. Though on that occasion you indulged in no regular battles, it is everywhere conceded that you endured an amount of exposure and fatigue in your constant marching and counter-marching, by night and by day, during the whole period of your service, which has been rarely equalled during the war of the rebellion. [Applause.] Many who now hear me participated in those toils and sufferings, and while all admit the gallantry and heroism of many others of our city regiments, indeed all who have been in service, it may be justly claimed for the Seventy-first that no regiment has a more brilliant record. It fell to your lot to be engaged in the first important battle of the war—one of its deadliest contests—the first battle of Bull Run; and on that occasion it is not too much to say that the Regiment covered itself with glory. That battle was fought on the 21st day of July, 1861; on the 10th of August—twenty days afterwards—the London *Times*, the leading paper of England, said: (and I read from the paper itself) "Some, at least, of the Union troops behaved gallantly. The Seventy-first New-York Regiment is described as having inflicted severe loss on the enemy." The proprietors of another eminent London paper, the *Illustrated London News*, sent to the rebel camp in June, 1861, a special artist to furnish them with sketches of the most interesting incidents in any battle he might witness, and with pictorial illustrations of the most striking scenes. That paper, on the 31st of August, 1861, less than six weeks after that battle, published the following, which I read from the original paper now in my hand:

AN INCIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF BULT RUN.

Our special artist in the Confederate camp, referring to an engagement between the Seventy-first New-York and an Alabama regiment at the battle of Bull Run, which forms the subject of our illustration on a preceding page, writes as follows: This was the only case in which I saw two regiments positively engage each other, and these blazed away at each other at a distance of three hundred yards till both were badly cut up. The Alabama regiment especially suffered, and when they retired they left the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The Seventy-first lost heavily, but they behaved exceedingly well, loading and firing as though on parade. I think if the bayonet had been more freely used, the matter would have been sooner decided, and with less loss of life. On the hill at the back a Confederate battery was playing on the Seventy-first. I was on the right of the latter regiment.

The pictorial illustration furnished by the artist is contained in the same paper, and is entitled "The Civil War in America—Engagement between the Seventy-first New-York and an Alabama Regiment, at the Battle of Bull Run." This paper, with the illustration, I now present to Col. TRAFFORD, to be preserved among the archives and papers of the regiment, as a lasting memorial of their gallantry, coolness and heroism on that bloody field. [Applause.] I ought to add, that this is the only incidents or illustration which that paper contains of that battle. Some of you were paesent on that occasion, but I know that every man now in the regiment, had he then been present, would have exhibited equal courage and firmness. [Applause.] I congratulate you all on the splendid record of your regiment; you deserve and you have as high a place in the estimation of your fellow citizens as any of our brave and distinguished regiments, and they are many. May your organization be long preserved, and may you now in peace, as you did in war, maintain an honorable and distinguished position. Permit me in closing to express my earnest wishes for your health and happiness individually, and for your continued prosperity, honor and renown as a regiment.

At the conclusion of Mr. KIRKLAND's address, Col. TRAFFORD dressed the line close to the walls of the building, where arms were stacked, and the entire floor was thrown open to the promenaders—the regimental band, under the leadership of Prof. DOWNING, discoursing most eloquent music. The assemblage of visitors slowly moved round the room, enjoying the music and meeting personal friends without number. The concert broke up about 10 o'clock, every one seemingly well pleased with the entertainment.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT BALL.

On the evening of the 22d inst., in lieu of a parade and in honor of the day, the seventh annual reception and social hop of the Eighth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, came off at the Academy of Music. The affair, as usual with the Eighth, was a grand success. The interior of the building was appropriately and tastefully decorated, with a large number of regimental and storm flags hanging in listless folds from every pillar and bracket. The boxes were simply draped with the national colors, and from the upper ones were hung amorial banners, each bearing the arms of a State. The stage was draped, as usual, and the back were placed the howitzer battery with which the regiment did good service at the Quarantine or Sepoy war, their open mouths bidding defiance to an imaginary foe. Above the guns were stacks of small arms, and a neatly-arranged trophy of flags, embroidered on which were portraits of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, GRANT, and SHERMAN. Over all blazed in jets of gas the designation of the regiment.

The crowd was not an uncomfortable one, but the room was nicely filled, so the dancers had nothing to mar their enjoyment. The programme of dancing was furnished every lady in the shape of a fan, and the arrangement met with general favor. Among the distinguished guests present, we noticed Mayor Hoffman, Gen. Hall, Gen. Van Buren, Gen. Sandford, Major Blake, of Gen. Hooker's staff; Col. Darling, Col. Conklin, Col. Hamilton, Col. Gebbart, Major Toms, Major Van Nest, Col. Wagstaff, and others. Soon after midnight, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Col. BADEAU, and other members of his military family, entered the ball-room, and he was most enthusiastically received. Gen. HEINTZELMAN was also present during the evening. Dancing continued until near 4 o'clock, when the energetic committee found their arduous labors at an end. They had, however, the consciousness that the ball was a genuine success.

OTHER BALLS.

The officers and members of the Ninety-sixth (German) Regiment, gave their second annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on the 22d inst. As customary with the natives of the Fatherland, the arrangementa were simple but perfect. The room was neatly decorated, the committees courteous, the music good, and the company abounded with good humor. Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, Cols. CONKLIN and HAMILTON, with other leading officers of the First Division, looked in on their way to the Academy, and were fairly captured by Col. KREHBIEL and his subordinate officers. Toasts were drank and speeches made, until at last the visitors were reluctantly suffered to depart.

The members of Company A, First Regiment National Guard Veterans, (Hawkins Zouaves,) were surprived by a bevy of lady friends, on Thursday evening, while engaged in drill practice, at their handsome company rooms, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway. For once the gallant Zou-zoos reversed the usual order of proceeding, and surrendered with considerable discretion before the unexpected onslought of the fair ones. The Company arms were replaced in the racks, when each member offered one of his own arms to a lady friend, and the entire company adjourned to Masonic Hall, where the band of music struck up, and an impromptu ball was inaugurated. The ladies brought with them a number of printed programmes, and evinced considerable tact in all their arrangements. Capt. CHILDS and his command were delighted with the affair, and no doubt thought it an agreeable change from the rebel surprises they were wont to watch for in the days of war, now happily past. Messrs. CHARLES G. WEBBER, E. F. MACGOWAN, D. DICKSON, G. SCOBIE and J. KING acted as the Floor Committee.

The annual ball by Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, on Wednesday evening, was a quiet but successful affair. Irving Hall was handsomely decorated with the national colors and with the banners belonging to the command. Prof. DOWNING, with the musicians composing the regimental band, furnished some delicious music, and the exertions of the several Committees, under the experienced lead of Capt. O. P. SMITH, were in every way attended with success. Although the company confined their list of guests to their personal friends and the leading officers of the regiment, there were some fifteen hundred people present. Col. TRAFFORD, Lieut.-Col. COLES, Major LIBBY, of the field, and every prominent member of the line officers were present, and the numerous lady friends of the members of Company E enlivened the occasion with their grace and beauty. Several superb toilettes were observable among the crush and crowd of the room.

Company D, Fifth Regiment, gave their annual ball at the Union Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 22d. The arrangements were superintended by Capt. MAYER, and gave general satisfaction. The room was tastefully adorned, the Stars and Stripes and German national colors finding a prominent place in the decorations.

GEN. ASPINWALL'S RECEPTION.

On the 22d inst., a grand reception and supper was given by Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL to the officers of his brigade. Among those present we noticed Col. COX and the officers of the Second; Col. BENDIX and officers of the Third; Col. HULL and officers of the Fourth; Col. BAGLEY and officers of the Sixty-ninth; and Col. ELLIOTT and officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiments. The array of uniforms was superb. Considerable time was spent over the discussion of the sumptuous collation prepared for the guests, and several neat and appropriate speeches were made in response to patriotic and other toasts.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

It is understood that Col. TRAFFORD, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has tendered his resignation to the Governor.

Capt. HENRY BERENDES, Company K of the Eleventh Regiment, has resigned, Col. J. MAIDHOF having recommended that he be ordered to appear before the Board of Examination. The officers and members reëlected the former commander of their company, Capt. WILLIAM SEABACH.

Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, gave their Fourth Annual Reception on the 15th instant, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. A large deputation from the Seventy-first was present. Capt. GOLDTHWAIT is bringing the command to a high degree of efficiency.

A brigade is now in progress of formation in Richmond County, Staten Island. Lieut.-Col. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, of the Twelfth Regiment National Guards, some time since received from the Governor an appointment as Brigadier-General, and he is progressing favorably.

The VOSBURGH Association was permanently organized on the evening of the 20th instant, by the election of the following officers: President, GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM; Secretary, JOHN W. SCOTT; Treasurer, GEO. W. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. JAS. M. HOLDEN has been elected second lieutenant in Company G, Ninth Regiment. Lieut. HOLDEN is a veteran, having served two years as a private soldier in the field, and afterward as captain in the Department of the Gulf.

A battalion drill of the Thirty-seventh Regiment was held on the 21st, at the State arsenal. Col. FARRAR exercised the command with much success, and afterwards made a speech to the regiment on regimental matters. The Thirty-seventh have received a new impetus by the advent of their new colonel.

A battalion drill of the Fifty-second Regiment was held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 20th inst. Col. M. N. COKE in command. The occasion was not a very successful one, a stricter style of discipline being evidently necessary.

THE PURIM BALL.

The Projected Arrangements—Description of the Decorations.

On Thursday next, the Fifth Annual Invitation Ball of the Purim Association will be given at the Academy of Music. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Bernard Lemann, President; A. H. Schutz, Vice-President; Myer S. Isaacs, A. L. Sanger, Edward Meltus, Sol. Weill, Moses H. Moses, Geo. S. Levy and Arnold Tanzer, Secretary. To these gentlemen has been entrusted the management of the affair, and to Mr. TANZER, the Secretary, we are indebted for the following synopsis of the preparations:

The tickets, which are in great demand, admit a gentleman and two ladies, and are not transferable under any circumstances. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock precisely, but no person unmasked will be permitted on the floor before midnight, at which solemn hour all masks must be removed. The supper, which, unfortunately, at great balls is usually a simple sounding name, will on this occasion amount to something, the room being open from 11 to 4 A. M.

The Academy is to be so decorated as to transform the interior into the Persian style of architecture. The columns of the Academy will be covered by Persian pillars, entablatures of which are decorated with human and animal figures. Between the columns are friezes, figures in relief and trophies, in the Persian style of that age. Branches of palms decorate the columns, which bear representations of the twelve tribes of Israel and of the star of David. At the entrances there are antique Oriental vases, with flowers, urns, &c. A triangle forms the background. The decorations are under the direction of Mr. ERTLE. The Committees are in Persian costumes of the time of Esther—the Floor Committee in their dress of warriors of high rank, gilt coat of mail, long cloak, &c.; the Reception Committee in dress of officers of the Court, velvet cloaks, &c. The dancing music under the leadership of THEO. THOMAS; the promenade music (wind instruments) led by GRAFULLA, of the Seventh Regiment. The Committees' costumes are made by STOLWERK & PHILLIPS, (Reception Committee.) The costumes for the processions are furnished by BUCKHEISTER, TOLEDO, and the costumer of the opera. The first procession will represent the victory of the Progressive Spirit over Prejudice.

The various centuries are represented by banners with appropriate inscriptions, borne by warriors in the costume of the century the banner represents. Each banner is accompanied by two Jews of that age but of different countries, intended to represent the celebrated Jews of various countries whose influence tended directly toward the raising of Judaism. Liberty represents the 19th century. Next follows Prejudice, represented by symbols that characterized at various periods the persecution and slaughtering of the Jews, Heresy, &c. A representation of the Ghetto, allusions to the case of the boy MORTARA and to intolerance follow. Next comes Apotheosis, of the Progressive Spirit. [The names the great poets, philosophers, artists and philanthropists, and others who have sprung from the Jews are crowned on a Walhalla Temple. The youthful Progressive Spirit crushes beneath his foot the snake of Prejudice; following the Progressive are good Genii, &c. The second great procession comprises the triumphal march of Queen Esther, accompanied by the courtly train of that age; Priests bearing an image of the Tables of the Covenant; Mordecai also appears in the procession in a chariot. Ahasuerus does not appear in the procession because he was merely a means in the hands of Esther. and therefore did not exert any direct influence upon the course of events.

Gifts and a camel with appropriate leaders follow the train. The homage to the Queen, Esther, by Prince Carnival, connects itself with this part of the procession; that is, modern Carnival does homage to his Jewish brothers. From the clouds which still cover the background then arises Prince Carnival, surrounded by his faithful followers and his courtly train; he kneels before Queen Esther, and the procession having been completed, he commands his suite to perform for the celebration of the occasion. After all have bowed to the Queen, a great dance, the Harlequins' dance, a burlesque or carnival quadrille, while the Amazons, interrupting the Harlequins from time to time, dance a ballet; a tableau, and this part is ended. The people singly show their admiration of the beautiful Queen, and Prince Carnival opens the next dance with Esther.

Single carnivalistic jokes are in preparation.

New-York Opthalmic School and Hospital.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Fourteenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital and School was held on Friday evening, in the large chapel of the New-York University, SOLOMON JENNER, Esq., President of the institution, presiding. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and a brief introductory address by President JENNER, Rev. Dr. J. M. MATHEWS presented diplomas to the following-named graduates:

WM. S. ELY,
SAML. W. CRAWFORD,
EDWARD CHAS. EVANS,
T. FRAZER RUMBOLD,
H. HENDERSON,
CHAS. A. HART,
WM. G. BRYSON,
NORTON G. SANDS,
ROBT. P. JUMP,
GEO. A. TYE,
GEO. MCKAY.

Dr. MATHEWS then addressed the graduates thus:

While every branch of medical science has its own appropriate honor, that which directs its skill to the eye claims an importance that can yield to no other in its influence on human welfare and happiness. The wail of the great poet can never be forgotten:

> "Though with the year
> Seasons return, yet not to me returns
> Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
> Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
> Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
> But clouds instead, and ever-during dark
> Surround me; from the cheerful ways of men
> Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
> Presented with a universal blank
> Of nature's works, to me expung'd and raz'd,
> And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out."

While the poet felt himself shut out by blindness from every beauty of nature and every page of knowledge, and, as he says, one dark blank before him by night and by day, I can well imagine that had he been left to decide which of his bodily senses he would be most willing to lose, his prompt answer would have been, "Spare my eyes! whatever else may go, let me retain my sight;" and the wisdom of his choice may be determined, whether we look at one condition of man or another. We may have seen how the hand of industry is enfeebled and paralyzed, if it is not guided by the eye; how uncertain and perplexed is the step of the blind man when he walks abroad; how impaired are the best joys of social intercourse when we cannot recognize the varying expressions of the human countenance; how disquieted the mind when we cannot see and be assured who stands before us. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau," said the venerable Isaac, when, his sight being gone, he could not tell whether the son was really before him to whom he would give the patriarchal blessing; and when he heard Esau lifting up his voice and weeping at the sore disappointment occasioned by his father's dimmed eyes, how painfully must father and son have felt the great calamity of blindness! To preserve in its healthful vigor this all-important faculty of sight, or to restore it when lost, is the high work for which you are now prepared, young gentlemen, and of course you go abroad to become the benefactors—the great benefactors—of the high and the low, the rich and the poor. May your success be as great as your work is important; and may you be animated in all your duties by the remembrance that in the faithful performance of them you are walking in the steps of Him who, while He had power to still the tempest with a word, never disregarded the prayer of the poor who came entreating Him that they might "receive their sight." God bless you, young gentlemen.

After music by a band under the direction of Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, and an address by JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., Mr. WM. S. ELY, one of the graduates, addressed the Assembly, and the proceedings were closed with a benediction.

The fourteenth annual report of the Board of Surgeons says:

"During each week day through all the year, three of these surgeons have been in attendance from one to two hours in the afternoon, to give their services to the poor suffering from diseases of the eye, and at the same time to impart instruction to the large number of medical men and students of medicine."

The institution has insufficient room, and ought to be able to expend as much as $100,000 in erecting a suitable edifice. It is the intention of the managers to make the hospital free for any poor man, woman or child in New-York State who applies for relief, without regard to nativity, religion, or any other consideration.

Had the hospital not received during the past year very liberal aid from the City and State authorities the managers could not have kept the patients supplied with medicines and other necessaries. Patients apply from all parts of the State, and many are cured. Thus the hospital saves the City and State from a debt in advance, for the blind must be supported if destitute. The following is a list of the surgeons:

Consulting Surgeons.—David L. Rogers, M. D., Prof. Alfred C. Post, M. D., Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.

Attending Surgeons.—John P. Garrish, M. D., No. 40 West Twenty-first-street; Marcus P. Stephenson, No. 383 Broome-street; Wm. Frederick Holcomb, M. D., No. 20 East Twenty-fifth-street; Ebenezer Macfarlan, M. D., No. 154 West Forty-third-street; Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D., No. 38 Tenth-street; John Murray Carnochan, M. D., No. 14 East Sixteenth-street.

Apothecary.—E. Dupuy, No. 387 Fourth-avenue.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

$500 in Counterfeit Fractional Currency and Other Spurious Issues Discovered.

Having received certain information about a man named WILLIAM GARNONT, a well-known character in police circles, and HERMAN LOCHMAN, who is the proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 24 North William-street, Detectives GOLDEN and FARLEY proceeded to act thereon. The information stated that GARNONT was engaged in negotiating the sale of counterfeit United States fractional currency to SALOMON A. SOLOMONS, residing in Delancey-street, and that the terms were forty cents on the dollar. Finding that the business was being transacted at LOCHMAN's place, the officers went there yesterday and arrested GARNOUT and LOCHMAN, finding in the possession of the former $500 in fifty-cent fractional currency, which it is supposed was intended for SOLOMONS. While in the act of searching GARNOUT, the detectives found four counterfeit $10 bills on the Easton Bank, of Easton, Penn., concealed in the lining of his coat. It is alleged that these were also intended for SOLOMONS, at the same rate as the other counterfeits.

Both prisoners were taken before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, who committed them on a charge of having counterfeit bank bills in their possession with intent to utter the same. Having no jurisdiction in the case of the United States fractional currency, the accused will be carried before the United States Commissioner on Monday, for examination.

The detectives searched the apartments occupied by GARNOUT, at No. 226 William-street, when they found a letter written by a man in Charleston, S. C., in which he requested the accused to send him $1,000 worth of the fifty cent fractional currency. GARNOUT stated to the Justice committing him that he had received the counterfeit currency from "Blacksmith Tom," who, he says, was arrested quite recently on a charge of being connected with the robbery of the Concord Bank.

GARNOUT, it appears, keeps a drinking saloon at No. 16 Leroy-place, and the detectives state that they have frequently searched the premises in quest of counterfeit issues. Considerable credit is due the detectives for the mode of working up the case to so successful an end.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Yesterday the General, accompanied by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, J. H. BAILEY and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, visited the "swamp," and was received by a large gathering of the leather merchants. The reception took place in the store of M. ARMSTRONG & SONS. Speeches of welcome were made by Mr. BAILEY, Gen. BUTTERFIELD and others, to which Gen. GRANT replied with his usual brevity. The General then shook hands with those present, and departed, three rousing cheers being given as he entered his carriage.

About 1 o'clock the General visited the Produce Exchange, and was enthusiastically received. He was loudly called on for a speech, but, as usual, declined.

In accordance with an appointment made with the Committee of Award of the prizes for left hand writing by soldiers and sailors, Gen. GRANT, at 3 o'clock P. M., accompanied by Messrs. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and THEODORE ROOSEVELT, visited the hall where the manuscripts are on exhibition. He spent some time in the examination, going through the whole series in detail, expressing his opinion of their merits as he passed along. At the close he said, "These boys write better with their left hand than I do with my right!" To which Mr. DODGE replied, "We shall be honored, General, if you will favor us with your autograph, as an expression of your opinion." Gen. GRANT consented, and handed the following letter to the Committee:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.

I have examined the large and exceedingly interesting collection of left-hand manuscripts written by our disabled soldiers, who have lost their right arms. They are eminently honorable to the authors, and from the excellence of the penmanship, it would impose a task I would be sorry to attempt, to decide on the merits of the competitors.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

The General was received by the Ladies of the Union Relief Committee, under whose care the hall has been tastefully decorated for the exhibition. The hall is at No. 954 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street, where the manuscripts will be exhibited for the benefit of disabled soldiers.

Gen. GRANT selected a manuscript for a complimentary premium, which will be awarded when the other prizes are made known.

This evening Gen. GRANT will dine with WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., and on Sunday with Judge DALY. To-morrow he will visit Brooklyn, as the guest, it is understood, of the Brooklyn Club, and in the evening he will be formally received by the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard at the Academy of Music. He will probably leave for Washington on the 12 o'clock train on Monday night.

Charity.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are under great obligations to the Press for the help afforded us in creating a demand for the labor of the destitute unemployed men who have been supported by the House of Industry since the commencement of the year. Hardly a day passes without applications for them. Nearly one hundred in all have found employment. Yesterday twenty-six sailed on one vessel for Cedar Keys, Fla., to work for different parties in saw mills. Another party has been selected by the Union Pacific Railroad (of which Gen. DIX is President) as wood-choppers, who are expected to leave in a day or two for Omaha City. *Hundreds are yet waiting and begging for employment, and are willing to go anywhere.* One or two men and one or two women only have refused on account of place or pay to go when selected, and these have been immediately notified to leave the House and come for no more meals or lodgings. Among those wanting employment are almost all kinds of laborers and some mechanics. A number of colored men are included. Nearly every man for whom we have procured work has been in the army. For the sake of these men, and because of the great expense in feeding them, we are anxious to find employment for them as quickly as possible. We can furnish hundreds of laborers at the shortest notice. They have no means to pay transportation where they are needed.

Including our regular family, we are giving eight thousand lodgings a month, and during the last thirty days we have furnished eighty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-seven meals. Thus far voluntary contributions have been sufficient to prevent our incurring debt, notwithstanding our greatly increased expenditures. The contributions made for this object are now, however, exhausted.

SUPERINTENDENT.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

WANTED TO GET MARRIED.

CHRISTOPHER C. WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Waverley House, No. 697 Broadway, made complaint against his barkeeper, AMOS ROYAEL, for grand larceny, charging him with having stolen $155 in Treasury notes from a cigar box behind the bar of the hotel, on the 20th inst. It appears that the missing money was placed in the cigar box by an employe of Mr. WILLIAMS, and soon after ROYAEL came down, saying that Mr. WILLIAMS was sick, and that he was going for a physician. The next morning Mr. WILLIAMS was surprised to find that he had been reputed ill, and as the money was missing, suspicion attached itself to ROYAEL. Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was informed of the fact, and he made the necessary investigation. Learning that the barkeeper had been married, and had gone to Poughkeepsie, the officer followed and arrested the bridegroom, bringing him to this City. On his arrest ROYAEL confessed having stolen the money. When arraigned before the Court, yesterday, and asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, the prisoner replied: "I don't know what to say. I took the money because I wanted to get married, and I had no money to get married with." He was committed for trial in default of bail.

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

HENRY MIEGEL, a tailor, residing at No. 286 Fortieth-street, was awakened yesterday morning with a stifling sensation, and on rising found one of the front windows wide open, and subsequently discovered that three dress-coats, which had been making, valued at $150, had been carried off. He lodged information with the Police, and Officer LOGAN was sent to look into the case. He was informed by a little girl in the street that a strange man was asleep in a carriage in a private stable near by. Procuring the key, a young man about 18, and giving the name of JOHN GEARY, was found apparently asleep in the carriage. Subsequent examination resulted in the discovery of the missing coats, hidden in the box seat of the vehicle. The prisoner, GEARY, was committed to answer the charge of burglary without bail.

SAVAGE ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

During Friday night, Officer FITZGIBBONS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while patroling his beat near the corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was violently assaulted by several young men, who reside in that neighborhood. In the fight which ensued the officer was knocked down, receiving a severe wound in the forehead and another in the back. Officers ALLISON and LYNCH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, hearing the cries for help, hastened to the assistance of their brother officer, and arrested MARTIN MCMANN, JAMES EIGBE, JOHN FERGUSON, JAMES RYAN and JOHN MULLIGAN. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned on a charge of being concerned in the assault upon the officer, and they were committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

GRAND LARCENY.

WILLIAM MITCHELL was arrested yesterday, by Officer MURPHY, of the Tenth Precinct, on the complaint of EDWARD MCKERNAN, residing at No. 27 Laurens-street. The complainant stated that during Friday evening the prisoner stole from his room a pair of pants in the fob pocket of which was $100 in Treasury notes. The accused having admitted his guilt, he was committed to stand trial at the General Sessions in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Judzeri C. Fiero, convicted of having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit stamps, with intent to pass the same, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor, in the Albany Penitentiary for a year and six months, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Fiero was formerly a keeper in the institution to which he is now consigned as a convict.

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have just been granted upon the estates of the following-named deceased persons:

Deborah Kenney, Alida G. Costar, with the will annexed; Louis Beese, John O'Brien, Daniel Harlan, John O'Neil, Charles Hopper, Carence Cox, Louis Claussen, late of Hoboken, N. J.; Joseph Feldheim, Jacob Wies, John Chapman, Mary Carmon, Mary E. Martin, Thomas Murphy, Margaret Ustick, Fanny Ahrens, Leopold Friedmann, Conkling Pearsall, Eunice Lockwood, Susanna Morrison, John Kirkpatrick, Wm. Steen, Moses R. Wilson, Margaret Ryan, Frederick Budenbender, Henry Wadsworth, Elizabeth Ochs, Elizabeth Wilson, Eliza Bacon, Jacobine Schofer, Peter Peterson, William O'Callaghan, Elson Liller, Christopher C. Bowles, Thomas Kearney, Sarah Philips, Thomas Clendenen, Martin Flatherty, Richard T. Compton, Richard Robinson, Israel Goldstein, John Griffiths, Mary Smith, Samuel Holz, Daniel McCarthy.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Ponce M. Nichtem, Emilie Michaelson, Carrie West, John Gorman, Charles H. Boldt, Wm. E. Johnson, John M. Brunie, Matthew Grieves, John M. Glenn, Ludwig Danhauser, Michael Carroll, Wm. Kenny, Henry M. Billings, Jacob Fox, Walter Edwards, Jr., Thomas Caggey.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

By Justice Ingraham.

Alden G. Wilcox *vs.* L. W. Marshall et al.; motion denied. Henry Simon *vs.* Edward Conner; motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. G. W. Armstrong *vs.* Blase Lorillard et al.; see memoranda of decisions. Henry Fried *vs.* William Grosch et al.; motion granted. Charles Carr *vs.* the New Rochelle Gas Light Company; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Timothy Kyker *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan et al.; motion granted. William E. Curtis *vs.* John A. Van Blarcom; motion granted. John Hession *vs.* Anthony W. Morse; motion granted. James Reilly *vs.* the Bowery Savings Bank; motion to modify order granted. James Hazlett et al. *vs.* James Gill; motion denied without costs.

By Justice McCunn.

Louis Bamberger *vs.* William Rothman et al.; motion denied. Samuel A. Magnus et al. *vs.* Samuel Tusiht; motion granted. Michael W. Fredenberg *vs.* Henry Dryfus; judgment for plaintiff; reference ordered to ascertain the amount; findings of fact to be drawn by party. Geo. W. Platt *vs.* Fanny S. Picton; amendments settled. Thaddeus A. Looby *vs.* James W. Collier; motion granted and bail reduced to $100. Chas. Goodyear et al. *vs.* Caroline Schweirkert; motion granted and cause referred to C. Fine. William Loeschigk *vs.* Amos F. Hatfield; motion denied with out costs. Jeremiah H. Lane *vs.* David B. Salter; findings settled. Alonzo F. Robbins *vs.* Henry Demarest; motion for new trial denied; exceptions to be heard in first instance at General Term. E. Buchanan *vs.* Wm. L. Mitchell; motion granted and cause referred.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

Ellen Kennedy was charged with assaulting Rosa Hapt. Complainant said that she was showing a woman the house, who proposed to rent apartments of her in Hudson-street. The defendant chased the house-hunter out of the house with a broomstick and then stabbed Mrs. Hapt with a knife. The cut, however, looked like a scratch. Several witnesses for the defence said a strange woman was seen going up stairs, not in the company of complainant but alone, who was mistaken for a thief, whereupon Mrs. Kennedy chased her out of the house and then went into her room. Mrs. Hapt came up in a passion, burst in Mrs. Kennedy's door and commenced to beat her, when, in self-defence, she struck Mrs. Hapt with a tin cup. Defendant was acquitted.

A DISHONEST STEWARD.

Frederick Chambers, steward of the steamship *Commander*, was charged with stealing a large quantity of ship's stores. Noyel Doyby said he knew nothing of the larceny himself. All he knew was that the prisoner was steward of the ship, and that he had no authority to take any of the ship's stores ashore. He had been in the employ of the company about three years. Officer Fleming said he took the prisoner up on suspicion. On Sunday night he found him coming up James-slip with a bag of spices and sugar; when asked where he got the goods, he said from the steward of the ship *Cumberland*; when taken to the station-house he was searched, and papers were found on him that showed that he was steward of the steamship *Commander*; he was taken to the vessel, and there identified as belonging to the vessel, when he admitted stealing the ship's stores. He was convicted, and sent to the City Prison.

INSULTING FEMALES.

Adolph Austenreith, a German, was charged with insulting, annoying, and even assaulting, respectable girls, as they were going to work. He would stand, about 7 o'clock in the morning, at the doorway of some building in which a number of girls are employed. As soon as a girl went up stairs he would follow her, and when she was alone on the second or third floor he would commit the assault. He then invariably made his escape before any of the workmen from above could catch him, and to convict him it was necessary to catch him in the act, as the girls annoyed could only give a general description of the prisoner. On Saturday morning last, however, it so happened that a policeman was passing the doorway, when he heard the screams of a female, and in a second after the prisoner rushed out and was immediately arrested. He was convicted and given six months in the Penitentiary—the full extent of the law.

YOUNG THIEVES.

James Hennessey, Cornelius Singleton, John Quintz, Joseph Campbell, James Cregan and Michael McCann, all boys about 13 years of age, were charged with stealing a horse and wagon worth $70. They rode out on the road as far as McComb's Dam, and returned to the City hungry, when they raised a dinner by selling the horse-blanket. They also tried to dispose of the horse and wagon, but of course nobody would buy it from them. When arrested, they were all in the wagon trying the metal of the horse in the Thirteenth Ward. The horse and wagon were stolen from the Seventh-avenue. They were remanded.

James Rodgers, aged 14; John Daley, Barney Tighe and Robert Carroll, all under 15, were charged with burglariously entering the office of Thomas M. Sinclair and stealing a revolver ane some money from the desk. As Rodgers was too young to dispose of the pistol without exciting suspicion, he got a larger boy to sell it for him, promising a commission. The pistol was traced to Rodgers who, with the other boys, was arrested. With the exception of Tighe, all confessed their guilt and were sent to the House of Refuge. Tighe had to be acquitted, although he was, perhaps, the worst in the crowd. When but 12 years of age, he was tried on a charge of burglary in this Court.

RECKLESS DRIVING PUNISHED.

Philip McMahon, a stage driver, was charged with recklessly running over an aged woman named Mary Ryan.

Witness said: I was coming across the street this day two weeks from the Post-office; I stood on the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway three-quarters of an hour, waiting for a chance to pass; at last I saw some gentlemen go across, and ventured to go, too, and I had passed the head of the horses, when the stage ran over me; the front wheel struck me on the right side, then I rolled over on the left, and a gentleman came and picked me up; the horses at the time ware galloping, but after I was knocked down I did not know any more; I told the driver after I recovered that if I had been a man I should take his life.

Mr. Thomas E. Brown said: I was passing up Broadway, when the street was in a bad condition, and the mud and slush were a foot deep. My attention was first directed by this poor woman being struck by the pole of an omnibus, the fore horse and the fore wheel passing over her. I rushed over to her assistance, and caused the driver to be arrested. The horses were not on a walk, and it was pretty hard to drive; he could easily have stopped if he had been inclined. He passed entirely over her, horses and stage. I attribute the whole thing to stage and hack drivers usually taking it for granted that people on foot must run out of their way. I thought it was necessary and important that an example should be made of this man.

Judge KELLY said he did not believe that the running over was done maliciously, but it was a careless indifference on his part for the life and safety of pedestrians. He was found guilty and remanded.

James Morris, who was found guilty, on Tuesday, of reckless driving and knocking down Mr. Nathan S. Mead, was fined $50.

AN OLD SUIT SETTLED.

Otto Meierhuff was charged with assaulting Stephen Pullen, on the 12th of November, 1864. This case has traveled through the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior, as well as the Police Courts. When complainant got a warrant out defendant went to another Police Court and had a warrant issued for the arrest of complainant. Then complainant commenced a civil suit in the Supreme Court for damages. Defendant then commenced a suit also for damages in the Court of Common Pleas. Both eventually dropped the civil litigation, and the case came back to the Sessions. Complainant keeps a grocery and liquor store. On the night of the 12th of November Meierhuff was in the store, talking improper language in the presence of females, when Pullen told him to keep a decent tongue in his head. Defendant thereupon lifted a beer pitcher and hit complainant on the head. He was found guilty and fined $25.

ATTEMPT TO GARROTE A POLICEMAN.

Patrick Carr, a boy aged about 15, was charged with attempting to rob Policeman Frank B. Randall. Witness said: Going home on Sunday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, in citizens' clothes, in First-avenue, walking quick for a car, this young man and three others caught me by the coat; he asked me what time it was; I said I don't know; the largest of the four said "Pitcher, go through him and see if he has a super;" this one caught me by the coat, and I thought the thing had gone far enough, so I seized the prisoner and said I was an officer; the other three fled when I made the arrest, and he fought, scratched and bit me till I got an officer to assist me; this was in broad daylight, and there was quite a crowd of people in the street; they paid no attention; that neighborhood is filled with thieves. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge.

ALL ABOUT A VALENTINE.

Margaret Hunter and Catharine Skelly worked in the same shop. Hunter had received a valentine and she charged Skelly with sending it to her; it happened to be one of those sort of missives that are not over-flattering to the feelings. Margaret said that the girl that could send such a valentine had the heart to steal, and she had no doubt but she was the woman that had stolen her cloak. Thereupon Catharine approached Margaret in a belligerent manner with an envelope folder, when Margaret struck her with her fist; then she inflicted a slight stab with a pair of shears. The one was evidently as much to blame as the other, and very little damage was done. Margaret was found guilty, but judgment was suspended.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 24—*In steamship Scotland, for Liverpool*—Wm. Coker, Mrs. Coker, Miss Coker, Richard Coker, H. D. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Joseph T. Robinson, S. W. Fletcher, W. H. Reilly, all of New-York; R. H. Blivin, Cincinnati; John Cameron, Joseph J'sera, W. H. Burnham, W. Thomson, G. Harrison, Mrs. Thomson, Benj. Logan, H. E. Bowe, all of New-York, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 24—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Mallurd, Myer Phineas and wife, J. Dresser, T. R. Boves, Mr. Brush, Thomas Nash, of Chicago; J. G Asher, of Montreal; Mr. Berard, of Montreal; Thomas B. Devereux and wife, of Utica; J. G. Rollins, Alex. C. Ferguson, of Philadelphia; Dr. Libbald and Thomas, Henry S. Allen, James Mortimer, Mr. Bennett, of Montreal; G. Burst, David B. Parsons, M. J. Logan, Capt. S. Richardson, British Army, Hamilton; Wm. Hirons, of England; Thomas Smith, C. T. Jefferies, Mrs. Bennett and child, of Montreal; J. D. Howe, W. H. Pell, Mr. Weir, Charles Bowyer, of London, Can.

In Steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah, Ga.—C. H. Clarenden, F. Cullman, H. Rothschild, W. K. Baum, I. Epstein, Wm. Somerfield and lady, Geo. W. Beach, Henry R. Maury, H. McBride, S. S. Barnaby, M. Berry Smith, E. C. Brickbuck, Mrs. L. J. Jones, J. S. Powell and lady, J. P. Rutgers, N. P. Watson, A. G. Benton, wife and 2 daughters; O. H. Fitzpatrick, James Munroe, D. G. Killan, A. M. Hooker, George H. P. Davies, R. P. Randall, A. V. Spiers, Lewis S. Rigney and lady, Samuel A. Mendes, J. Harris, C. P. Kirkland, Jr., Edward Kirkland, M. P. Marshall and lady, J. Loeser, H. F. Minnerly, T. J. Arnold, C. P. Fisher, Samuel T. Knapp, Chas. H. Bostwick, H. P. Martin, H. P. Fielding, O. H. Devine, P. B. Dempsey, James Burchell, P. Gautery, Wm. Lindsley, H. Holden, Joseph Moody, Anna McAndrew, and 25 in the steerage.

In Steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. Chrystie, two children and servant, Major Brodhead, U. S. A., M. E. Palmer, H. L. Johnson, F. Higgenbotham, H. H. Tibbalz, N. H. Estler, Mrs. Oldham, Levi Parsons and wife, J. S. Boyce, W. C. Clark and wife, Mary Clark, C. H. Davis, Mrs. Hegeman and daughter, Miss C. Moon, Jos. Lane, Thos. Hawkins, Miss Hubbell, Jas. White, W. Bradley, Mr. Robert, Mrs. Lafarge, J. White, C. H. Cole, John Jenkins, John Roper, S. Bailey and wife, M. W. Smith, T. Butler and wife, G. C. Somerville, H. Williams and son, M. Tremaine, J. Worley, E. H. Mills, W. Elmer, J. T. Brown and daughter, E. Haskins, M. E. Buell, W. Bailey, H. Lord, S. E. Cook, G. W. Peck and wife, and 28 in steerage.

In Steamship Matanzas, for New-Orleans—Dr. Butcher, U. S. A., Mrs. Kennedy and daughter, G. Phillips, W. and J. Kennedy, J. Bevins, A. A. Taylor, D. F. Fozer, C. Berger, O. R. McClea, A. A. Oliver, T. Barrington, C. Foster, E. Estmeyer, G. Ashley and son, H. Mosler, Thomas Hackett, J. N. Wray, J. W. Denton, H. Rosenthal, E. Meyers, Miss Maillert, Charles Steele, L. Merchant, F. Secor, J. S. Wood, J. Gooch, Margaret Devlin and daughter, H. Sinsheimer, P. Carr, Geo. Clark, J. Monohan, L. Furney, J. Gilligan, Thos. Olson, T. Moore and five children, W. J. Steinfeldt and wife, Mary Rook, L. Dayman, G. Fleming, J. L. Butler, A. McGregor, G. Webb, G. W. Butler, R. Rino, C. Emory, John Lutz, J. R. Todd, G. C. Currier, N. C. Sargent, W. F. Davis and daughter, G. H. Sargent, Thos. Haskins, and 276 in steerage.

In Steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz—Mr. Onofrio, Luke Levitine, Wm. Barton, Mrs. Mary Lee Andrews, 4 children and servant, James Tucker, Wm. Julin, Mrs. Deckhert, servant and child, John Sanders, John Brymmer, H. Crawford Black, Juan Arnao, J. J. G. Cludiur, Ramon Arnao, J. Mulbe, Francisco Calcagino, Frederick August Saurnier, J. C. Fuller, J. Russel, John W. Frazer, Señor Juan Antonio Tomati, John Boader, Henry Jones, Thomas Freestone, J. Ruelar, T. Harris, William Gates, wife and two children, Mrs. Isnaza del Valle and servant, Mrs. John Darvelle and two servants, Gen. Prince Salm-Salm, Maj. Von der Groeben, W. B. Reynolds, Gustav Train, John Concklin, Peter Concklin, Mrs. Concklin, Luke Rivers, John Levitine.

In Steamship George Washington, for New Orleans—W. R. H. Andrews, Ed. G. Wright, E. D. Smith, Wm. Gonan, Frank Moran, D. E. Moran, C. Congrere, I. F. Dubas, E. LeBonnett, C. A. Scott and wife, Lieut. E. A. Zulaski, Monroe Klin, Geo. Jackson, G. Freeenburg, A. Drez, Ed. Fanclough, W. G. Fitzgerald, S. Bryan, E. A. Whiteman, O. H. Tatcher, S. R. Tatcher, Mrs. Lizzie Howard, Chas. S. Conklin, H. H. Hilliard, Victor Lamont, Miss Carrie Haydon, Miss Emma Cartwright, Payson Rutledge, Harvey Eggleston, Wm. E. Douglass, Mrs. C. H. Ames and servant, W. A. Paine, Alix Miller, Martin La Rozne, Theo. Barton, H. Coghill, W. E. Martin, Miss Josie Munroe, Wm. Mooney, J. C. Anderson and lady, Oliver Jaynes, J. Einstine, F. Jenkins, Albert Merrick, C. C. Russell, C. C. Kingsley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon sets.... 3 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 14 | Gov. Island. 5 03 | Hell Gate.... 6 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point & Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Valley City, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Zodiac, Childs, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. Dale; Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall; Manhattan, Deaken, Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; Marmion, Warsaw, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Lillian, Hildreth, Galveston, R. Lowden; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Alhambra, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamers Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.; Admiral, Nickels, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Ellen Hood, Pennell, Mobile, Nesmith & Sons; Guiding Star, Small, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Modena, Ryder, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Annandale, (Br.,) Hubbard, Barbados, M. E. Greene & Currie; Orion, (Br.,) Curry, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Glimpse, (Br.,) Dewelny, Montego Bay, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Hesperus, Ball, Beaufort, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. J. Davis, Atkins, Alexandria, J. W. McKee; Chara, Eaton, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.; Charles Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Low, Baracoa, Kipridge & Proctor; Ontara, Huntley, Cienfuegos, J. L. Simpson; Nathaniel Chase, Godfrey, Hingham; Sallie Burton, Palmdr, Stamford; Althea, Mathias, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. C. Lane, Lane, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Son; Minerva, Dissosway, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. May, Baker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Byfoged Lindall, (Norw.,) Rothne, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Holmboe & Co. Dec. 22, lat. 38 47, lon. 74 14, spoke bark Sarah B. Hale, of Portland.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Stockton,) Rogers, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig La Criolla, Riordan, of and from Nassau, N. P., 17 ds., with molasses, &c., to Josiah Jex. Had heavy W. & N. W. gales most of the passage; lost deck-load of empty casks, split sails, &c.

Brig Conadonga, (of Turks Island,) Henry, Zaza 13 ds., with molasses, &c., to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Had heavy gales from N. & E. from 15th to 20th inst., in which lost deck-load of molasses, split sails, sprung foreyard, &c.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Smith, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 11, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Watchman, for Halifax.

Brig Eureka, (of P. E. Island,) McLeod, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Walters, Dorchester, N. B., via Portland, Me., with stone to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Loring, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to H. S. Rackett & Son.

Schr. Julia Smith, Briggs, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Antelope, Payne, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Palmer, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Little Lizze, Burrows, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Helen McLeod, Eaton, New-Bedford.

Barge Rhinebeck, Ricord, Norfolk.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, City of London, Scotland, Manhattan, Zodiac, Alhambra, George Washington, Marmion, Matanzas, San Salvador, Ellen S. Terry, Herman Livingston, Saratoga, and others.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 24—Arr. steamers Ashland, from New-York; Nereus, Crowell, New-York; schrs. Nellie Tarbox, Wilmington, N. C. Wind S., very fresh and cloudy.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 22, P. M.—Arr. schr. Mary Anna, Murphy, from Fall River for Nantucket.

23d—8 A. M., no arrivals.

In port—Schrs. Pioneer, (Br.,) Mary A. Reich, Nautilus and Mary Anna.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24—Cld. brigs Marshall Dutcher, Coombs, Havana; J. C. York, York, Matanzas; Charlena, Waterhouse, Trinidad; schr. Marcus Hunter, Orr, Matanzas; steamer Moravian, for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—Arr. ship Wanderer, Hopkins, Sombrero; brigs John Geddes, Seabrook, Navassa; John Byers, Porto Cabello; Katahdin, Saunders, Cienfuegos; Matilda, Andersan, St. Martin's; schrs. Westover, McFarland, St. Marc, Hayti; Gov. Burton, Peacock, Ochilla; Arctic, Garwood, Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 11, barks Ellen Morrison, McCarty, for New-York in a few ds.; Antelope, White, do. 18 ds.; brigs New-Zealand, Smith, St. John, N. B., 15 ds.; schrs. Caroline Farnsworth, Sawyer, for New-York in 15 ds.; Anna Belle, Pringle, for New-Haven, do. The brig L. & W. Armstrong sailed a few days previously for New-Haven.

At Zaza, Feb. 10, brigs S. Duncan, Tyler, for New-York Feb. 16; Ocean Wave, Fogarty, do. do.; Anna, (Br.,) King, do. do.; Harriet Amelia, (Br.,) Core, do. do.; H. G. Berry, Colson, dischg.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 5, brig Sarah Peters, for New-York in 3 days.

Cld. at St. John, N. B., Feb. 23, brig John H. Lovitt, Gilliott, for Savannah.

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OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
where subscription books are now open for the sale of the stock at $3 per share:

The following are the properties of the Company:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

No. 1.—Nine acres of the J. Dawson farm, near several of the largest wells on Pithole Creek. This land is all boring territory, fronts on Pithole Creek, and is leased to responsible parties for half the oil royalty—five wells to be put down immediately, without any expense to this Company; three nearly completed.

No. 2.—Twenty-five acres of the S. W. Blank farm, almost adjoining the preceding tract, and is good boring territory. Pithole Creek runs through the centre of this property.

No. 3.—Fifty acres of the Neil farm, all good boring territory. Pithole Creek runs through the centre of this property also.

No. 4.—Fifty acres on Williston Run, every acre of which is boring territory, near to the Alleghany River and West Hickory Creek. Several good wells of lubricating oil have been struck near to this property.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

No. 5.—One-sixteenth working interest in "EUREKA" well and lease No. 148, Thomas Holmden farm. This is one of the largest flowing wells on Pithole Creek.

No. 6.—One thirty-second of all the oil from the "Rice" well and Lease No. 3, Morey farm. This is the land interest, and no expense attending it—Flowing well.

No. 7.—One-sixteenth of all the oil from well No. 3, on Lease No. 5, Morey farm—Flowing well.

No. 8.—One-sixteenth of all the oil from well No. 4, on Lease No. 5, Morey farm—Flowing well.

No. 9.—One-sixteenth working interest in "Clara" well and Lease No. 4, Morey farm—Flowing well, just struck, and another well nearly completed.

No. 10.—Three-sixteenths working interest in "California" well, Lease No. 23, Bennehoff Run; on the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's land—Flowing well. Another new well is being bored on this lease with good prospects.

No. 11.—One-eighth working interest in "Story" well and Lease No. 20, Bennehoff Run, on the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's land—Flowing well. Another well is being bored on this lease also, with good show of oil.

No. 12.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 82, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 13.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 83, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 14.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 90, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 15.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 97, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 16.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 98, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 17.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 93, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 18.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 103, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 19.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 200, Thomas Holmden farm, well being bored.

The eight last mentioned wells are being sunk rapidly and approaching completion, and will be tubed and tested free of all expense to this Company.

Eight more wells will also be sunk on these eight leases, free of all expense to the Company.

THE COMPANY HAS
Three properties in Fee Simple on Pit-hole Creek.
One property in Fee Simple on Williston Run.
FLOWING WELLS.

Interests in seven of the largest flowing wells on Pit-hole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

Interests in eight other leases, and twenty-three wells now going down on the best locations on Pit-hole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

One-half of all the oil from all the wells to be sunk on the Dawson Tract, three of which are nearly completed.

Present income of oil to this Company is about sixty barrels per day, with prospects of a large and speedy increase.

Prospectus and every information from the office of the Company, where the subscription books are now open.